

A Handbook for Gubernatorial Transition in Kentucky



Informational Bulletin No. 177

**Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
October 2003**

Kentucky Legislative Research Commission

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The Kentucky Legislative Research Commission is a 16-member committee comprised of the majority and minority leadership of the Kentucky Senate and House of Representatives. Under Chapter 7 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, the Commission constitutes the administrative office for the Kentucky General Assembly. Its director serves as chief administrative officer of the legislature when it is not in session. The Commission and its staff, by law and by practice, perform numerous fact-finding and service functions for members of the General Assembly. The Commission provides professional, clerical, and other employees required by legislators when the General Assembly is in session and during the interim period between sessions. These employees, in turn, assist committees and individual members in preparing legislation. Other services include conducting studies and investigations, organizing and staffing committee meetings and public hearings, maintaining official legislative records and other reference materials, furnishing information about the legislature to the public, compiling and publishing administrative regulations, administering a legislative intern program, conducting a pre-session orientation conference for legislators, and publishing a daily index of legislative activity during sessions of the General Assembly.

The Commission also is responsible for statute revision; publication and distribution of the *Acts* and *Journals* following sessions of the General Assembly; and maintenance of furnishings, equipment, and supplies for the legislature.

The Commission functions as Kentucky's Commission on Interstate Cooperation in carrying out the program of the Council of State Governments as it relates to Kentucky.

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FOREWORD

A smooth, efficient, and orderly transition from one executive branch administration to the next is a hallmark of American democracy. Recognizing that the legislature is institutionally positioned to provide continuity between changing executive branch administrations, staff of the Legislative Research Commission have prepared this publication.

This is the third edition of this publication; it was first published in 1991 and revised in 1995. The intent is to offer a primer to the general public and interested parties on the period between election of the governor and presentation of the Executive Branch Budget to the General Assembly. This publication is complemented by two other LRC publications: *The Executive Branch of Government*, revised in 2002; and *Kentucky Government*, revised in 2003. Together, these three documents provide a comprehensive overview of the processes and functions of the executive branch.

The publication is presented in three sections: transition in general, the role of the Governor, and the relationship of the executive branch to the other branches of government. Because of the limited time period between election and submission of the Executive Branch Budget by the newly elected Governor, special attention is given to the legislative-executive relationship. Other resources and additional reference and contact information are contained in the Appendix.

This revision was drafted by the following LRC staff: Joyce Crofts, John Cubine, Laura Hendrix, Evelyn Lockwood, Sheila Mason, Tanya Monsanto, John Schaaf, Anita Taylor, David Thomas, Tom Troth, Marcie Vooris, and Stewart Willis. Greg Freedman and Ginny Wilson served as coordinators, and Teresa Arnold edited the publication.

Special appreciation is expressed to Governor Paul Patton for sharing his insights.

Robert Sherman
Director

The Capitol
Frankfort, Kentucky
October 2003

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INTRODUCTION

GUBERNATORIAL TRANSITION

The extraordinary 12-week period between election of a new governor and submission of the Executive Branch Budget to the General Assembly is one of the most interesting and challenging periods of governance in the Commonwealth. The days immediately following the election of a new governor may be anticlimactic for some persons after an intense period of campaigning that may have included hotly contested primary and general elections. Anxiety, apprehension, and public interest have reached peak levels by the end of election day. The election results are in; the electorate has spoken; and a new governor is elected. The excitement and hype of the event begin to wane for most persons, but for some this lull is brief. Renewed interest and focus quickly shift to the transition period during which a governor-elect prepares to assume the responsibilities of administering state government.

The National Governors Association, in its publication *Transition and the New Governor*, refers to two transition periods. The early transition period runs from election day to inauguration day. A broader transition period runs from election day to a time beyond when the budget and other critical decisions are in place. Only five weeks separate the campaigning by candidates to win election as governor from the taking of the oath of office by the winning candidate as Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Within this time, an individual is transformed from candidate-politician to leader-statesman who is accountable to more than four million citizens for the management and direction of the executive branch of Kentucky state government. Staff must be hired; appointments made; and relationships built with the legislature, the judiciary, and the media. Within seven weeks after inauguration, the Governor must address the General Assembly on the State of the Commonwealth and submit a two-year balanced budget for consideration. This is a critical period for establishing an administration, setting priorities, and developing a policy agenda. Careful planning is essential.

This publication is designed to give the general public and interested parties an overview of the major activities and expectations of the office during the transition. It also provides a description of the powers and duties of the Governor, the balance of power between the three branches of government, the relationship of the Office of the Governor with the judiciary and the legislature, and some of the resources available to the Governor. Although it is hoped this publication will be useful to the Governor-elect and his or her transition team, it is not meant to be a compendium of the process of transition for the incoming administration. That guidance is provided internally by the Governor's Office for Policy and Management (GOPM), which is staffed by career state government employees. GOPM staff, working with the staff of other executive branch cabinets, prepare policy briefing documents for the incoming Governor and work with both the outgoing and incoming administrations to assist with the transition. They facilitate changing of the locks on office doors, establishing computer e-mail accounts, ordering stationery, arranging parking, and hiring personnel, among other nuts-and-bolts activities.

National organizations also provide information and assistance in managing the transition process. Foremost among these is the National Governors Association (NGA), whose Office of Management Service publishes documents ranging from the specific (*Organizing the Transition Team*) to the broad (*Transition and the New Governor, A Planning Guide*). In late November or early December of even-numbered years, the NGA sponsors a “Seminar for New Governors,” where currently serving governors lend advice and assistance to governors-elect. During odd-numbered years, the NGA offers individual assistance to any newly-elected governor. Other organizations that provide transition planning and assistance are noted in Chapter 4.



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

PAUL E. PATTON
GOVERNOR

700 CAPITOL AVENUE
SUITE 100
FRANKFORT, KY 40601
(502) 564-2611
FAX: (502) 564-2517

Dear Governor-Elect:

I assumed the office of governor of Kentucky as well prepared as any of my predecessors and better than most. Nonetheless, I had a great deal to learn. Perhaps the most significant thing I learned is that no one can be fully prepared to be a governor, never having served in the position. There is no other experience similar to the office of governor and no adequate training except on the job.

Having said that, I am submitting this letter in response to a request from the Legislative Research Commission to share with my successor some advice on the way the office should be executed and how to smooth the transition from one administration to the next. The advice is free and may very well be worth what the Legislative Research Commission paid for it.

Your first challenge, which should have been met before you won the election, is to achieve an overall understanding of the job of a governor. Is it leader, administrator, advocate, public-policy decision maker, change agent, gladhandler, job dispenser, educator, or some of the other functions some people think a governor should be?

In my opinion, the overall job of a governor is two-fold.

The first is to administer the public policy of the people as it has been decided by their representatives in the General Assembly and the second is to lead the people, again through their legislators, to change the public policy if the governor believes change is necessary.

A governor administers the existing public policy through the twenty or so people he or she selects to be cabinet secretaries and primary assistants in the Governor's Office. This should occur before you take the oath of office. These people will make 95 percent of the decisions which will be necessary to administer the people's public policy. The governor's responsibility for administration of the government should be to oversee the work of the cabinet secretaries and make changes if they become necessary. If a governor tries to micromanage government it will bog down because no one person can accumulate the knowledge necessary to make all the decisions required in Kentucky's largest enterprise. If you don't trust the judgment of your principal administrators then your administration will flounder on the shoals of indecision. Don't dispense cabinet secretaryships or other major administrative positions as rewards for political support! Find competent administrators!



AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER M/F/D

The vast majority of a governor's time and effort should be spent exercising leadership for major public policy change. This requires a governor to communicate and interact with the people and their representatives in the General Assembly.

Any major change in public policy will be difficult to quantify and hard to get adopted. If it were easy and obvious it would have already been done. Meaningful change will adversely affect some constituents and they generally will be more vocal than those who will be helped. It seems we are all for change by the other person so long as it doesn't require us to change.

A major change will require a major effort. A governor should take on one or two and certainly no more than three major initiatives at a time. Learn the subject thoroughly. Be an integral part of but not the only designer of the proposed solution. Involve experts on the subject from the affected subject field and the legislature. Have influential allies within the legislature who have helped develop the proposal so they have ownership and are willing and able to engage in the debate.

Travel all parts of the state and articulate the need for your proposed change. You must strike a balance between spending your time convincing a majority of legislators that your proposal is good for the overall public (and their particular constituents) and convincing the public that it is good. A good legislator should (although they may not always) be persuaded by a detailed explanation of the subject, whereas the argument to the general public must be more simple and easily understood.

You will find many legislators who will say, "I know you're right but my constituents aren't for this." Don't expect too many legislators to fall on the sword to advance a good cause. It is your job to convince legislators you are right and also to convince enough of the public to give them political cover.

You must have at least some support in the leadership of each chamber. It is virtually impossible to pass major legislation if the legislative leadership is united against it.

A leader must have the support of the led and that means that the governor and his staff must make a considerable effort to keep the governor popular with the general public. The real purpose of maintaining the governor's popularity is not to help with re-election or feed the governor's ego. It is to make the people believe that he has their best interest at heart so that when the governor says we must make this sacrifice so that we can realize that gain, the people support the change because they trust the governor and believe he is doing what he believes is in their best interest.

Don't make getting re-elected the only object of the first term. Even if you plot a course designed to make no one mad (a do-nothing course), events over which you have no control could make your re-election impossible. Then your legacy will be a do-nothing governor.

Be bold. Try to make a difference. If you are skillful enough and are right you will succeed--and nothing promotes re-election as well as success, as my first term demonstrates. My second term demonstrates that unforeseen events can destroy even the most adroit politician. Be a leader.

The other side of the coin is to realize that it is the ultimate domain of the legislature to determine public policy. They will put their stamp on your initiative. Sometimes they may improve it and sometimes they may diminish it (at least in your opinion) but they will change it, probably for the better. I have found that no matter how much I tried to get major proposals right before they were introduced, the process of public debate brought out views and issues that we had not fully discovered.

It is also the responsibility of the legislature to oversee the administration of the policies it has adopted. Even though it may seem that some members of the General Assembly may abuse this power and use it for political reasons, oversight of the Executive is still a legitimate and necessary function of government. It will no doubt frustrate you and leave you feeling abused, at times by the members of your own party; no doubt by the loyal opposition.

That feeling of abuse by some members of the General Assembly may only be exceeded by your feelings about the press. Some members of the press will take pleasure in making you scream--and the more you scream, the harder they will prod. Some members of the press may actually like you, but don't ever think they will put that affection above a good article. As abusive as the press might seem, it is still a necessary part of our system of government. They need you and you need them.

In almost every area in which you will receive oversight and at times criticism from the General Assembly and the press, you will feel you have acted properly and most of the time you will feel your staff and subordinates acted properly. You will feel that although mistakes may have been made, they were understandable and won't happen again. But another unanticipated mistake will occur someplace else. As unfair and inaccurate as you may feel some criticism is, it will make you and your staff work harder to prevent the next mistake from happening. It's the only force that keeps government working fairly efficiently.

Finally, although I have previously said that maintaining the popularity of a governor is a legitimate function of the office, that should not be the purpose of holding the office. Try to do at least one major thing which will improve the well-being of the people of Kentucky. The objective should not be to exit the office popular (although I am sure all governors want to) but rather to use your popularity to accomplish something that will establish you as a doer; not a gladhandler. Legacies are not built on popularity or individual glorification, they are built on creating positive change. Use your governorship to do something grand for Kentucky.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Paul E. Patton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Paul" being the most prominent.

Paul E. Patton
Governor of Kentucky
1995-2003

CHAPTER I

MAJOR TRANSITION EVENTS

Four major events define the transition period for a new governor: election, inauguration, presentation of the State of the Commonwealth message, and submission of the biennial budget to the General Assembly.

Election—November 4, 2003

The election for Governor of Kentucky is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November (Section 95 of the Constitution of Kentucky).

Transition planning and preparation for the inauguration begin in earnest in the week following the election. The Governor-elect usually appoints a *transition coordinator* to manage the governmental aspects of transition and also establishes or approves of the establishment of an *inaugural committee* to manage the multiple affairs surrounding the inaugural event. In addition, the Governor-elect should designate who, if anyone, can speak in his or her absence and should establish ground rules for the scheduling of his or her time. Beyond this, the Governor-elect should have little direct involvement in winding down the campaign, planning inaugural events, or daily management of the transition office. Shortly after the election, the Governor and his or her family traditionally take a vacation to rest from the campaign and to prepare for the inauguration.

The legislature has enacted laws applicable to the transition process that are codified as KRS 11.210 to 11.260 (see Appendix 1). KRS 11.260 provides that funding for the transition be allocated in the biennial budget of the Finance and Administration Cabinet. Unlike transition responsibilities and expenses, however, inaugural activities are neither statutorily mandated nor publicly funded. The inaugural activities are funded by private contributions solicited in a manner similar to campaign fundraising. KRS Chapter 121 stipulates that inaugural committees must register with the Kentucky Registry of Election Finance before any funds are solicited and must report the amount and sources of revenue.

Transition Coordinator

While the Governor-elect is on vacation, the transition coordinator establishes a transition team and meets with a person designated by the departing Governor to identify office space and to budget for the team. The coordinator puts staff in place as quickly as possible to process the mail, accept applications and recommendations for board and personnel appointments, and handle phone calls and scheduling requests. The coordinator also works with the Governor's Office for Policy and Management in the selection and development of briefing reports on state agencies and programs.

The transition coordinator (or the Governor-elect) also establishes transition committees for program and policy areas, provides direction to the committees, facilitates obtaining information required by the committees, and schedules deadlines for completing committee reports. The members of the committees in the past have included representatives from the executive branch, private sector, other branches of government, and universities. The chair of each transition committee should be selected with care, as the success of the committee often depends upon the leadership skills of its chair. The new administration begins taking its shape from the recommendations of the transition committees, the Governor-elect's campaign platform, information from the budget briefings, and discussions with advisors.

One of the first areas to be addressed in the transition process is determining the structure of the Governor's Office and the process for key staff recruitment. A screening process should be developed for candidates for top-level positions. News clippings and executive orders from past administrations are reviewed for a historical perspective of transition. Background checks and credit reports are increasingly being used. Because of the transition timeframe, several key appointments require the early involvement of the Governor-elect (National Governors Association, *Transition and the New Governor*, p. 56). Perhaps the most critical of these appointments are selection of a chief-of-staff and secretary of the Governor's Cabinet. Delay in making these two appointments would likely burden the Governor-elect with scheduling and other administrative matters that are best left delegated to others.

Upon returning from vacation, the Governor-elect faces three critical tasks: selection of key staff, familiarization with the major budget and program issues, and preparation of the inaugural address.

Inauguration—December 9, 2003

The inauguration is held on the fifth Tuesday after election (Section 73 of the Constitution of Kentucky).

Gubernatorial inauguration represents both the legal and ceremonial beginning of a new governor's term. The oath of office is the only activity required by law for inauguration. Many governors and lieutenant governors have taken their oaths of office in private ceremonies shortly after midnight on the fifth Tuesday after their election and repeated their oaths later that day at the public ceremony. Judicial officers, traditionally members of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, are selected by the Governor-elect and Lieutenant Governor-elect to administer the oaths of office.

The ceremonial events surrounding gubernatorial inaugurations in Kentucky are rooted in both tradition and fiat. Since 1792, when Isaac Shelby became the first Governor of the Commonwealth, inauguration day has been a day of public celebration. Although completion of the oath of office is now acknowledged by a 21-gun military salute rather than the hail of gunfire by frontiersmen, and the inaugural parade now

features more automobiles than horses, many of the traditions begun by Governor Shelby and his early successors are carried on to this day.

One of the longest-standing inaugural traditions has been the welcoming of the new Governor and spouse to the Executive Mansion by a delegation of Frankfort residents bearing country ham, beaten biscuits, and white cake. This tradition, followed for at least the past 100 years, is said to have started when an outgoing first lady left a baked ham, cake, and a platter of beaten biscuits on the dining table for the incoming first lady. The Frankfort delegation, considered the hosts of the inauguration, also sponsors a post-inaugural public reception for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The inauguration committees are traditionally organized by function and include the worship service, the parade, the swearing-in ceremony and platform arrangements, a reception for the first family, the ball and grand march, a hospitality tent, decorations, credentials, press and publicity, programs, invitations, parking, traffic control, sales of commemorative items, arrangements for special guests, entertainment, food, and the coordination of volunteers.

Numerous other organizations and individuals are at the Governor-elect's call to ensure a successful and enjoyable inauguration day. Frankfort municipal officials and state government staff handle most of the groundwork for the inauguration, including providing parking and shuttle bus services, building the inaugural platform, setting up public viewing and outdoor seating areas, and installing public address systems. Volunteers greet visitors and assist in all of the day's events. Ultimately, however, it is the responsibility of the inauguration chair, appointed by the Governor, to coordinate all inaugural events. The appropriate organizations and individuals must be invited to participate, protocol must be upheld regarding the participation of other elected officials, and the various post-election festivities—both public and private—must be scheduled and managed. Most importantly, the inaugural coordinator must help the Governor to balance the expectations of individuals and groups seeking to participate in inaugural events with the reality of limited facilities.

Inauguration day begins with the inaugural parade. Tradition dictates that the parade commence at the west end of Main Street and wind through downtown Frankfort, across the Capital Avenue Bridge, and up to the State Capitol. The parade includes floats, bands or marchers from the home counties of the incoming Governor and Lieutenant Governor, horse-drawn carriages, participation by military units from Fort Knox, and flybys of Kentucky Air National Guard aircraft. By tradition, the mayor of Frankfort and the Franklin county judge/executive deliver welcoming remarks at the public inaugural ceremony. The new Governor presents his or her inaugural address, which sets the tone of the new administration and highlights the Governor's vision for the future (*Transition and the New Governor*, p. 93).

State of the Commonwealth Address—January 8, 2004

By tradition, the new Governor presents the State of the Commonwealth speech to a joint session of the General Assembly on the first Thursday of the regular session. Each chamber passes a simple resolution to “wait upon the Governor” and at 7 p.m. receives the Governor’s message in joint session in the House of Representatives’ chamber. A bipartisan group of House and Senate members appointed by the House Speaker and Senate President, respectively, escorts the Governor to the Speaker’s podium for presentation.

The State of the Commonwealth speech details priorities, programs, and policies for the first legislative session of the new administration. It is a vehicle to let the agencies, interest groups, and the public know the Governor’s priorities in legislation and programs during his or her first two years in office (*Transition and the New Governor*, p. 93). The State of the Commonwealth speech also represents the formal beginning of the Governor’s working relationship with the legislature. Prior to the public presentation, most governors have sought the counsel of legislative leaders and have, to varying degrees, solicited input from members at large though informal gatherings and receptions.

Budget Submission and State of the Budget Address—January 27, 2004

Pursuant to KRS 48.100(1), the Governor is required to submit a two-year Executive Branch Budget recommendation to the General Assembly on or before the 10th legislative day of the regular session, held in even-numbered years. The law gives an additional five legislative days to newly elected Governors. The executive budget represents the implementation of the Governor’s vision and leadership and will most likely define the first half of the Governor’s administration.

While submission of the budget is constitutionally defined, the presentation of the State of the Budget address is governed by tradition. Each chamber passes a simple resolution directing appointment of a committee to wait upon the Governor to receive his or her budget address on the evening the budget is due. The address is usually given at 7 p.m. in the House of Representatives’ chamber before a joint session of the General Assembly. The Governor’s budget message provides an opportunity to garner public support for the Governor’s program initiatives and to defend his or her budgetary priorities (*Transition and the New Governor*, p. 93).

The position of legislative liaison is an important key to the Governor’s relationship with the General Assembly. Credibility is a necessity, in that the legislative liaison speaks and acts for the Governor, and the liaison’s word must be accurate and able to be held in trust. The person in this position needs a knowledge of state government and a working understanding of the legislative process.

In addition to working the legislators, this office works with state agencies on proposed or pending legislation relating to programs under their management. Other

entities will also approach the Governor's Office for support in legislative matters, and the liaison will be involved with those requests.

The legislative sessions can be monitored in the Governor's Office through KET closed circuit television coverage. Tracking bills and resolutions through the process can be accomplished by following the *Legislative Record* as well as through the LRC Website at <www.lrc.state.ky.us>. Keeping the administration informed as to the status of the approximately 1,400 bills and resolutions typically introduced during a legislative session, along with amendments and committee meetings, will require the efforts of several people. These individuals are usually from state agencies, are familiar with executive programs, and are familiar with the legislative process. It is important that all have credibility and maintain close contact with the legislative liaison.

The Governor will also receive considerable correspondence from citizens and interested groups regarding pending legislation. It is the responsibility of the legislative liaison's office to process that correspondence.

The legislative liaison also works with the scheduling office to arrange for meetings between the Governor and legislators, arrange ceremonial bill signings, and notify members of the General Assembly when the Governor will be visiting his or her district or making an announcement having a direct effect on the district. During legislative sessions, the Governor typically has a fairly flexible scheduling arrangement for legislators, in order to be as accessible as possible.

CHAPTER II

ROLE OF THE GOVERNOR

Overview

The office of Governor was unknown in common law but was created by state constitutions. Thus, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky possesses only those powers granted by the Constitution of Kentucky and the powers granted by the Kentucky General Assembly through enactment of legislation. Although the Constitution of Kentucky provides that “the supreme executive power of the Commonwealth” is vested in the Governor, it is important to note that the executive powers granted the Governor by the Constitution of Kentucky are limited by provisions in the Constitution for five other executive officers to be elected independently of the Governor—the Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, as the chief executive officer of state government, exercises day-to-day management of the executive branch of state government. *The Executive Branch of Kentucky State Government* (Legislative Research Commission, Informational Bulletin No. 171) provides a detailed description of the departments, agencies, boards, and commissions of the executive branch of Kentucky state government. Duties of the office of Governor include administering the executive budget; managing a work force of more than 37,000 full-time executive branch employees; issuing executive orders; making appointments to certain executive branch positions, boards, and commissions; representing the Commonwealth at various events; and signing numerous government documents.

In addition to directing the operations of the executive branch of state government, the Governor works as partner with the leaders of the legislative and judicial branches. The partnership with the legislative branch is particularly critical, since the General Assembly enacts the executive budget and statutes affecting state government. The Governor shapes public policy through the Executive Branch Budget, legislation proposed to the General Assembly, and administrative regulations.

As head of state, the Governor represents the people of Kentucky at numerous meetings, conferences, parades, festivals, and other events; and offers and receives gifts, commendations, and greetings on behalf of Kentuckians. The Governor also represents Kentucky before Congress, on international trips, in negotiations for interstate agreements and compacts, and in legal disputes as plaintiff or defendant. Opportunities for a leadership role in regional and national issues lie in the associations to which the Governor belongs.

The Governor’s actions are conducted and policies established in compliance with the Executive Branch Ethics Code. The Governor must conduct the business of state

government in a way that promotes public trust and confidence in the integrity of the Office of the Governor.

Constitutional Powers

The powers granted to the Governor under the Constitution of Kentucky can be divided into three categories: administrative, judicial, and legislative.

Administrative Powers

The Constitution vests the “supreme executive powers” in the Governor (Section 69) and requires the Governor to “take care that the laws be faithfully executed” (Section 81). These two sections make it clear that the Governor is the chief executive of state government, but they are vague as to how the Governor is to function in that role. The Governor is authorized to require information from officers of the executive branch upon any subject relating to the duties of their offices (Section 78). The Governor is designated “commander-in-chief” of the army, navy, and militia of the Commonwealth (Section 75). The Governor is also empowered to fill vacancies in public offices not otherwise provided for under the Constitution (Section 76).

Judicial Powers

Under Section 77 of the Kentucky Constitution, the Governor is authorized to “remit fines and forfeitures, commute sentences, grant reprieves and pardons, except in case of impeachment.” In case of treason, the Governor may “grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the General Assembly,” but the Governor has no power to remit the fees of the clerk, sheriff or Commonwealth’s attorney in penal or criminal cases (Section 77).

Legislative Powers

The Constitution gives the Governor 10 days to veto or sign any bill that has passed both chambers of the General Assembly. A vetoed bill is returned to the General Assembly with written objections contained in a veto message setting forth the reasons and grounds for the Governor’s opposition. The General Assembly may override a veto if the bill passes a second time with a majority vote of the members elected to each chamber. It then becomes law without the signature of the Governor. If the Governor neither signs nor vetoes a bill within 10 days, it becomes law 90 days after final adjournment of the General Assembly, unless a special effective date is included in the bill. In the case of appropriations bills, which are those bills that budget state funds to the various state agencies, the Governor may exercise the line-item veto on specific lines and items rather than the entire bill. These vetoed items do not become law unless overridden by the General Assembly (Section 88). The Governor is prohibited from vetoing a General Assembly vote to adjourn (Section 89), a state constitutional amendment (Section 256), or a tax referendum (Section 171).

The Constitution directs the Governor to report from time to time to the General Assembly on the “State of the Commonwealth” and recommend for its consideration those measures that the Governor “may deem expedient” (Section 79). The Governor is

authorized to convene the General Assembly on “extraordinary occasions,” usually referred to as special sessions. When the Governor does convene the General Assembly, it must be by a proclamation that states the subjects to be considered by the General Assembly. Only the subjects listed in the proclamation may be considered. If the Senate and the House of Representatives disagree as to the time of adjournment of a special session, the Governor may adjourn them to a time he or she thinks is proper; however, the time shall not exceed four months (Section 80).

Statutory Powers

The Constitution gives the Governor administrative powers to be the chief executive of state government. It bestows on the Governor the supreme executive power of the state (Section 69) and requires the Governor to see that the laws are faithfully executed (Section 81), but these general provisions do not specify the functions of the Governor as the administrative head of state government. It would be impossible for a Governor to administer a modern state government with only the vague powers granted by these archaic provisions. The Constitution is silent on the employing of staff, the appointing of department heads, and the fixing of salaries by the Governor. It is left to the General Assembly through enactment of statutes to breathe life into the broad provisions of the Constitution pertaining to the Governor.

In 1935, the Kentucky Court of Appeals in *Royster v. Brock*, 79 S.W.2d 707 (Ky. 1935) held that the Governor has only such powers as the Constitution of Kentucky and statutes authorize, and those powers must be exercised in the manner and within the limitation prescribed in those provisions. One year later, the Kentucky General Assembly enacted the 1936 Reorganization Act, for the first time giving the Governor statutory powers to effectively act as administrative head of state government. Among other provisions, this legislation empowered the Governor to appoint heads of departments to serve at the pleasure of the Governor. It also empowered the Governor to authorize a department head to establish additional divisions, divide or combine existing divisions, change the name of a division, or transfer functions and staff from one division to another within a department.

The administrative powers of the Governor authorized by the General Assembly are codified in Chapter 12 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes. They include appointment of heads of departments for terms up to four years, appointment of deputy heads of departments and directors of divisions and institutions, appointment to administrative boards and commissions, establishment of general rules of conduct for administrative departments, resolution of conflicts between agencies, and appointment of advisory or study committees on reorganization.

Executive Orders

An executive order is a written declaration or directive issued by the Governor. It has the force of law and is usually based on existing statutory powers. It becomes effective upon filing with the Secretary of State unless a statute prescribes the effective

date. Generally, an executive order requires no action by the General Assembly. The Governor may issue an executive order to make an appointment, to direct executive branch state agencies to take a certain action, to declare an emergency and direct the Kentucky National Guard to take action, or to call the General Assembly into special session.

Temporary Power to Reorganize the Executive Branch by Executive Order

Governors from time to time will reorganize the structure of the executive branch to streamline government and eliminate wasteful spending (see Appendix 2 for a history and organization of the executive branch). Courts have held that reorganization of the executive branch of state government is legislative in nature. In 1982, the Supreme Court of Kentucky, in *Brown v. Barkley*, 628 S.W.2d 616 (Ky. 1982), stated that “when the General Assembly has placed a function, power or duty in one place there is no authority in the Governor to move it elsewhere unless the General Assembly gives him that authority.” Two years later, in *Legislative Research Commission v. Brown*, 664 S.W.2d 907 (Ky. 1984), the Court held that:

Even though the Governor has the supreme executive power of the Commonwealth (Ky. Const. Sec. 69), he cannot transfer the functions of an existing, legislatively-created executive agency or department to another without legislative authority.

The Court went on to say that the Governor has no inherent power to reorganize and that reorganization is legislative in nature.

Recognizing that changes in state government organizational structure might need to be made during the periods between legislative sessions, the General Assembly has enacted procedures to enable the Governor to temporarily change the structure of the executive branch if the plans are first reviewed by a legislative interim joint committee with appropriate jurisdiction. A temporary reorganization is initiated by filing with the Legislative Research Commission (LRC) and the Secretary of State an executive order and a reorganization plan describing the impact on the budget and personnel, any improvement of state services, and an explanation of the need for the change. LRC refers the executive order and its accompanying plan to the legislative interim joint committee of appropriate jurisdiction to review the plan and report back to LRC within 60 days. The executive order cannot become effective until it has been reviewed by a legislative committee or the 60-day review period has expired, whichever comes first. If the executive branch intends to make its reorganization continue after the next regular session of the General Assembly, legislation must be introduced in that session to confirm the plan. If the General Assembly fails to enact the plan, the original organizational structure is reinstated 90 days after adjournment of the legislature. The disallowed plan cannot be reinstated prior to another session of the General Assembly (KRS 12.028).

The General Assembly also authorized the other elected state executive officers (Attorney General, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Commissioner of Agriculture) and the Kentucky Economic Development Partnership (KEDP) to temporarily change the structure of an entity that the officer or KEDP heads, subject to the same procedures as the Governor. The Governor is prohibited from reorganizing a governmental body headed by an elected state executive officer or the KEDP unless that officer has made a request in writing (KRS 12.028).

Appointing Authority

As chief executive officer of the executive branch, the Governor is responsible for a large volume of appointments. There are many executive branch policymakers whom the Governor, under statutory authority, must either appoint or approve (see Appendix 3). In addition, there are more than 400 boards and commissions to which the Governor must appoint members (see Appendix 4).

Some appointments are subject to confirmation by the Senate or by both the Senate and the House of Representatives (see Appendix 5). There are statutory procedures and time tables for the Governor, or other appointing authority, to follow in submitting names of appointees and certain information about them to the General Assembly (KRS 11.160). Procedures for the General Assembly to follow are also set forth in the same statute.

Some appointments are subject to nominating requirements established by the specific statute governing an appointment. For example, other people and organizations may be required to submit names of nominees to the Governor, or there may be specific statutory qualifications for the position.

Another statute, KRS 12.070, calls for appointments to boards and commissions to include a diversity of interests and points of view. If minority groups are underrepresented on a particular board when a vacancy occurs, the Governor may appoint a minority group member, even if a statutorily prescribed list of nominees contains no one from a minority group.

Authority of the Governor's Signature

The Governor's signature carries the legal authority and prestige of the office. The Constitution of Kentucky and enacted statutes require the Governor to sign more than 120 types of documents (see Appendix 6). These cover a wide range of authorities from interstate compacts to setting prisoner execution dates.

In addition, the Governor is requested to sign many awards, certificates, proclamations, and letters. One of the most requested awards is that of Kentucky Colonel. The Governor of Kentucky serves as the commander-in-chief of the Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels, which is not a state agency, but a private, nonprofit organization.

However, each member is commissioned as a Kentucky Colonel by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

The Regional, National, and International Roles of the Governor

The roles of a governor outside state boundaries have changed dramatically over the years. Federally funded programs make up a significant portion of state budgets. Federal mandates in regulatory programs have created additional responsibilities and costs. Since the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States, governors have been shouldered with responsibility for helping to maintain national security. Governors consequently have become more unified and more vocal in influencing national policies.

With a greater emphasis on international free trade, states now compete internationally for markets and economic investment. As a result, governors must travel beyond the nation's borders to recruit businesses and industries and to assist in developing markets for the state's products. Kentucky has offices in Brussels, Belgium; Guadalajara, Mexico; Tokyo, Japan; and Santiago, Chile, to promote its interests abroad.

Many of the problems states face have a regional or national basis. Consequently, governors have found that more can be achieved by working together on mutual problems. The associations to which the Governor belongs can provide opportunities to address these issues through developing alliances with other governors. These associations also foster a broad perspective on issues and encourage the sharing of ideas.

The major associations of interest to Kentucky governors are as follows:

- National Governors Association;
- Southern Governors' Association;
- Midwest Governors' Conference;
- Southern Regional Education Board;
- Southern States Energy Board;
- Council of State Governments; and
- Appalachian Regional Commission.

Guidelines for the Governor, State Employees: Executive Branch Ethics Code

The Governor's actions and policies are conducted under the principles and guidelines set forth in the Executive Branch Ethics Code (KRS Chapter 11A). These principles recognize that public office is a public trust. Proper operation of a democratic government demands that public servants conduct the business of government in a way that promotes public trust and confidence in the integrity of government and the people who implement it. The standards of conduct in the code require that a public servant be independent and impartial, that decisions be made through the established processes of government, and that public office not be used to obtain private benefits. The specific

guidelines generally address conflicts of interest between a public servant's public duty and private interest.

The Executive Branch Code of Ethics, originally enacted by the 1992 General Assembly, establishes guidelines for state officers and employees in the executive branch and creates the Executive Branch Ethics Commission to implement the code. The code covers the Governor and the other statewide elected officials, all employees in the executive branch, and executive agency lobbyists. However, only the statewide elected officials, certain major management personnel (including officers of named boards and commissions), and candidates for statewide elected office are required to file annual financial disclosure statements showing the sources, but not dollar amounts, of their income and certain business interests.

The Executive Branch Ethics Commission is composed of five members appointed by the Governor. The commission is charged with administration of the code and with such other duties as:

- investigating alleged violations upon receipt of a complaint signed under penalty of perjury or upon an approved motion of the commission itself;
- issuing advisory opinions; providing ethics training programs;
- receiving and auditing the financial disclosure statements filed by certain public servants;
- receiving and auditing the registration, expenditure, and financial transaction statements filed by executive agency lobbyists, their employers, and real parties in interest; and
- imposing certain administrative and civil penalties not to exceed \$5,000 per violation.

The commission is required to refer evidence of a violation of KRS 11A.040 to the Attorney General for criminal prosecution as a Class D felony.

KRS 11A.020 to 11A.040 contain certain requirements and prohibited acts for members of the executive branch. The prohibitions generally focus on any acts that would be a conflict of interest between one's private interests and his or her duties in the public interest, or would be a misuse of one's official position in order to obtain financial or other personal gain. For example, executive branch officials and employees are prohibited from disclosing or using confidential information acquired in the course of their official duties to further their own or another person's economic interests; directly or indirectly receiving any personal interest or profit from the use or loan of public funds; or doing business with the agency by which they are employed or which they supervise.

There are also certain postemployment restrictions, which are also known as "revolving door" restrictions. For example, former officers and employees are restricted for six months following termination of state employment from doing business with the agency by which they were employed. They are restricted for six months from accepting employment, compensation, or other economic benefit from any person or business that

contracts or does business with the state in matters in which they were directly involved during the last 36 months of tenure. Furthermore, they are restricted for one year from lobbying in matters in which they were directly involved during the last 36 months of tenure. In addition, an officer or employee is prohibited from accepting any gift with a value of \$25 or more from any person or business doing business with or regulated by the state agency for which the officer or employee works. However, a public servant in the Cabinet for Economic Development or any other public servant working directly with the cabinet on an economic incentive package is permitted to accept gifts if the gifts were not solicited, were accepted in the performance of a public servant's official duties and in compliance with established guidelines, and were not accepted under circumstances that would create a violation of KRS Chapter 521.

KRS 11A.201 to 11A.246 set forth the requirements for executive agency lobbyists, their employers, and real parties in interest, including the mandated filing of registration statements, expenditure statements, and statements of financial transactions with, or for the benefit of, an elected executive official, secretary of a cabinet, an executive agency official, or any member of the staff of any of those officials. An executive agency lobbyist is any person employed or retained primarily to influence executive agency decisions.

Penalties in the code range from fines to Class D felonies, including additional penalties for certain violations such as disqualification to hold future office, forfeiture of employment or office, and withholding of salary until compliance. In addition, there is a four-year time limitation on prosecution for violation of any provision of KRS 11A.040 that prohibits certain acts by public servants.

CHAPTER III

THE GOVERNOR AND THE OTHER BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

The Balance of Power

The Constitution of Kentucky provides that state government shall consist of three branches: legislative (Sections 29 to 62), executive (Sections 69 to 108), and judicial (Sections 109 to 124). The powers and duties of each branch are carefully separated from those of the other branches. The constitutional sections that mandate this separation of powers are as follows:

Section 27. The powers of the government of the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them shall be confined to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: Those which are legislative to one; those which are executive, to another; and those which are judicial, to another.

Section 28. No person or collection of persons, being of one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

Sections 27 and 28 have remained unchanged since the adoption of the first Constitution of the Commonwealth in 1792.

A Citizens Guide to the Kentucky Constitution (Legislative Research Commission Research Report No. 137) provides a detailed overview of Kentucky's Constitution and its application to the three branches of state government.

Governor's Power Prior to the Kenton Amendment

For most of the 20th Century, the Governor played a dominant role in state government. The General Assembly was restricted to meeting in regular session in even-numbered years, and there was no activity between sessions. This put the legislature in a relatively weak position when compared to a full-time governor with a cadre of executive branch employees. The General Assembly rarely attempted to review or question the actions or proposals of the Governor. When meeting in regular session, the legislature allowed the Governor to select legislative leadership, which enabled the Governor, through loyal supporters, to exercise control over the actions of the General Assembly.

The 1979 Kenton Amendment

During the past 25 years, the Governor's relationship with the General Assembly has changed dramatically. The legislature has evolved into an independent, equal branch of government that is fully capable of carrying out its constitutional responsibilities. With passage of the Kenton Amendment in 1979, the Constitution was amended to change

legislative elections to even-numbered years, allowing the members to take office a full year before meeting in regular session. The creation of the interim joint committee system allowed legislative committees to meet between sessions, which enables legislators to be far better prepared to deal with issues confronting them during the next session. In 2000, Kentucky voters approved a constitutional amendment allowing the General Assembly to meet in annual sessions, one of the final steps toward a truly independent legislative branch.

Kentucky Court Decisions

In recent years, several important decisions of Kentucky courts have more clearly defined the separation of power between the Governor and the legislative branch and addressed the balance of power among the three branches of government.

The first of this line of cases was *Ex parte Auditor of Public Accounts*, 609 S.W.2d 682 (Ky. 1980). The Auditor had claimed the right to audit fees collected by the Kentucky Bar Association from its members. The Supreme Court of Kentucky ruled that the Auditor had no right to audit those funds. The court said that the Bar Association was accountable only to the Supreme Court and that there was no constitutional authority by which it could be made accountable to either of the other two branches of government. The court specifically noted the constitutional provisions applicable to the General Assembly in establishing the duties of executive branch officials such as the Auditor. However, the court observed that the legislature must not violate the constitutional principle of separation of powers, as established by Sections 27 and 28, by improperly assigning to the Auditor authority that is rightfully within the purview of the judicial branch.

Brown v. Barkley, 628 S.W.2d 616 (Ky. 1982), concerned the authority of the Governor to reorganize the Department of Agriculture, which was established by statute but headed by a constitutional, elected officer. The court held that when the General Assembly enacted a statute permitting the Governor to reorganize executive agencies, it did not intend for the Governor to reorganize departments headed by elected officials.

Legislative Research Commission v. Brown, 664 S.W.2d 907 (Ky. 1984), was the result of action taken by the 1982 General Assembly to expand its authority. The court action centered on the principle of separation of powers, as established by Sections 27 and 28 of the Constitution, and upon whether the Legislative Research Commission (LRC), consisting of legislative leaders, could exercise lawmaking power when the General Assembly was not in session. Specific issues included questions of whether certain legislative leaders could appoint members of executive agencies; whether the Governor could be required to make certain appointments from a list provided by the legislature; whether LRC could be empowered to approve or reject executive appointments; and whether legislators could serve on boards of executive agencies. The suit also addressed the authority of LRC to veto administrative regulations; to control certain budgeting matters, including budget specifications and restrictions; and to approve certain grant applications. Finally, the action addressed the issue of a 1982 statute that empowered LRC to approve reorganizations made by the Governor.

The Supreme Court held that implementation of certain statutory action of the 1982 General Assembly would violate the constitutional principle of separation of powers among the three branches of government. The unconstitutional statutes empowered LRC, a portion of the legislative membership, to act as the legislature when the General Assembly was not in session.

The court strictly interpreted the separation of powers clause of Sections 27 and 28 when it specifically noted the constitutional limitation upon the duration of legislative sessions and the requirement that the legislature consist of two chambers. Thus, not only could legislative action not be undertaken when the legislature was not in session, but LRC could not act for the full bicameral legislature when the General Assembly was not in session.

Additionally, the court ruled that to preserve separation of powers, specific legislative leaders could not appoint members of executive agencies, the Governor could not be required to make appointments from names submitted by certain members of the General Assembly, and legislators could not serve on boards of executive agencies. The court held that to permit LRC to approve executive appointments or reorganization orders, to veto administrative regulations, or to hold authority to reject certain grant applications would violate constitutional provisions relating to the establishment of a bicameral legislature and the specified time during which the legislature may act.

However, the court also said that the state's budget is "fundamentally a legislative matter" and upheld statutes permitting the General Assembly to enact a spending reduction plan to provide for a drop in anticipated revenue of less than 5 percent and requiring the Governor to report to LRC all plans to modify the budget when anticipated revenue drops more than 5 percent. The court also validated statutes requiring each branch of government to interpret provisions of the budget bill in conformity with the budget memorandum adopted by the General Assembly and directing the executive branch to monitor the state's financial position and give monthly reports to each branch.

Commonwealth ex rel. Armstrong v. Collins, 709 S.W.2d 437 (Ky. 1986) was the next case that helped clarify the powers of the legislative and executive branches of government. In that case, the Attorney General challenged the General Assembly's power to suspend or modify statutes through the budget bill and to transfer money from certain state agencies. The court held that the General Assembly had the power to pass a budget bill that suspended or modified existing statutes for the duration of the budget's effectiveness. The court also said that while the legislature could transfer public funds in the budget, it would be unconstitutional to suspend statutes to transfer money from agencies such as the state's retirement systems, in which public and private funds belonging to state employees were commingled.

The General Assembly faced a monumental challenge when the Supreme Court ruled in *Rose v. Council for Better Education, Inc.*, 790 S.W.2d 186 (Ky. 1989). In *Rose*, the Supreme Court held unconstitutional the entire state system of elementary and secondary education. The court said that the General Assembly has the sole responsibility

and absolute duty to establish an efficient system of schools throughout the Commonwealth. According to the court, the *Rose* decision was an “opportunity for the General Assembly to launch the Commonwealth into a new era of educational opportunity which will ensure a strong economic, cultural and political future.”

Responding to that “opportunity,” the General Assembly and the Governor cooperated in naming members to the Task Force on Education Reform in July 1989. This cooperative effort culminated in the passage of the Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990, a broad restructuring of the curriculum, governing, and financing of the state’s school system.

Democratic Party v. Graham, 976 S.W.2d 423 (Ky. 1998) involved a case in which the General Assembly gave judicial powers to an executive branch agency, namely, the powers to indict or find probable cause, and the court held that this was impermissible. Similarly, in the case of *Prater v. Commonwealth*, 82 S.W.3d 898 (Ky. 2002), the Supreme Court held that the General Assembly violated the separation of powers principle “by permitting the judiciary to exercise the purely executive function of granting parole.”

While not a Supreme Court decision, another significant opinion was issued in January 2002. *Patton v. Sherman*, Civil Action No. 01-CI-00660 (Franklin Cir. Ct. January 2002), involving the question of whether the General Assembly had exceeded its constitutional authority with regard to the promulgation of administrative regulations by the executive branch. While the court ruled that the de facto “legislative veto” of actions of the executive branch through the promulgation of administrative regulations was unconstitutional, the court did recognize that the authority for the regulatory process emanates from the legislative branch and that the legislature can place reasonable restrictions on the process by which administrative regulations are promulgated.

An Overview of the Legislative Process

It is critical that the Governor and certain administration officials acquire a good understanding of the overall legislative process. As a session progresses, and time grows short, the legislature moves quickly and often unexpectedly. Understanding legislative procedure is crucial to successfully advancing a legislative agenda.

Introduction and Committee Referral

A bill may be introduced in either the Senate or the House of Representatives. Each bill is assigned a number, read by title and sponsor for the first time, and referred to a standing committee of appropriate jurisdiction by the Committee on Committees.

Committee Consideration

Standing committees of the General Assembly meet weekly during a legislative session and may meet more frequently as the session progresses. Meetings are open to the public, and the committee chairs determine which bills will be considered. When there is sufficient interest in a subject, a public hearing may be held. A bill may be reported out

of committee with one of the following reports: favorably; favorably with amendments; favorably with a committee substitute; unfavorably; or, in the Senate, without opinion. Many bills die in committee without ever being considered.

First Reading

When a committee reports a bill favorably, the bill has its first reading and is placed on the Calendar for the following day. If a committee reports a bill unfavorably or without opinion, the bill is not likely to go further.

Second Reading, to Rules

The bill is taken from the Calendar, read by title for the second time, and sent to the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee has five days to recommit the bill to committee or place it in the Orders of the Day for a specific day.

Third Reading and Consideration

"I move that House Bill 100 be taken from its place in the Orders of the Day, read for the third time by title only, and placed upon its passage." This motion, usually made by the majority floor leader, is adopted by voice vote, and the floor is open for debate. Following debate and amendments, if any, a final vote on the bill is taken. To pass, a bill must be approved by at least two-fifths of the members of the chamber (40 Representatives or 16 Senators) and a majority of the members present and voting. If the bill contains an appropriation or an emergency clause, it must be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house. In odd-year sessions, any bill raising revenue or making an appropriation must be approved by three-fifths vote of both chambers.

What Happens Next?

If a bill is defeated, that is the end of it unless two members who voted against it request its reconsideration and a majority approves. If a bill passes in one house, it is sent to the other chamber, where it follows much the same procedure. Both chambers must agree on the final form of each bill. If either chamber fails to concur in amendments made by the other, the differences must be reconciled by a conference committee composed of members of the House and Senate.

In conference, only those amendments at issue may be considered. If no agreement is reached, the conferees report back to their respective chambers advising the members that they cannot agree and may request that a free conference committee be appointed. A free conference committee may propose any amendment to the bill at issue, except to propose the insertion of the substantial text of any other bill that has not passed both the House and Senate, or to propose the enactment of subject matter not previously considered during the session. Conference and free conference committee reports are subject to approval of both chambers.

Engrossment and Enrollment

After passage by both chambers, a bill is read carefully to ensure the final wording is correct and that all amendments have been accurately inserted into the bill.

This process is known as engrossment. Once the final check has been completed, the bill is signed (enrolled) by the presiding officer of each chamber and sent to the Governor.

Resolutions

In addition to bills, the General Assembly uses resolutions to conduct some legislative business. There are three types of resolutions:

Simple: Simple resolutions concern the affairs of one chamber and require action by that chamber only. They are used to regulated procedure and to express requests or sentiments of the body. A simple resolution is the appropriate vehicle for confirmation of appointments that require only Senate approval.

Concurrent: Concurrent resolutions must be approved by both chambers. They deal with legislative organization and are used to transmit messages to other branches of government. Any proposal for a research study to be undertaken by the Legislative Research Commission must be in the form of a concurrent resolution. A concurrent resolution would also be used for the confirmation of appointments that require action by both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Joint: Joint resolutions have the effect of law and are treated in every respect as bills. They are used to ratify amendments to the U.S. Constitution and for matters of temporary legislation that are not to be included as part of the Kentucky Revised Statutes. A joint resolution is the most effective tool for directing agencies to take certain actions such as the naming of roads, bridges, and public buildings.

Working With the Legislature

Communication and coordination with leadership of the House and Senate is essential to the success of the Governor's legislative agenda.

Section 73 of the Constitution of Kentucky provides that the Governor takes office on the "fifth Tuesday succeeding" his or her election (around the second Tuesday in December). Section 36 provides that the legislature convenes a short time later, on the "first Tuesday after the first Monday in January."

Governor's Legislative Liaison

In order to facilitate the introduction of the Governor's legislative proposals, it is important that the Governor designate one or more individuals to serve as liaison between the General Assembly and the Governor's Office. This designation should be made as soon as possible after the Governor's election in November (see pages 4-5).

Once selected, the legislative liaison should immediately make contact with leadership of both the House and the Senate to determine how each respective chamber wishes to handle coordination of the introduction of the Governor's legislative proposals.

In past legislative sessions, the majority floor leaders of the House and Senate have alternated as sponsor of the Governor's legislative proposals. However, in recent years, the Governor has more often sought out individual members of the General Assembly to sponsor administration bills.

All legislative proposals must be drafted by LRC staff. Since staff can assist only legislators in drafting bills, it is critical that the Governor's legislative liaison secure the agreement of a legislator to sponsor any proposal the Governor wishes to be introduced. All requests for bill drafts, whether from the administration or others, must be directed to the Assistant Director for Legislative Process and Committee Activity, who logs in all bill requests and assigns them to LRC drafters.

The Governor's State of the Commonwealth Address

Section 79 of the Constitution of Kentucky requires the Governor to "from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the State of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures" as may be deemed expedient. It is traditional for the Governor to present a State of the Commonwealth address during the early days of each regular session. With the advent of annual legislative sessions, the Governor now provides a State of the Commonwealth address every January.

The Governor's Budget Address and Budget Proposal

Pursuant to KRS 48.100 and 48.110, the Governor is required to present a budget recommendation to the General Assembly for its consideration. A day or two before the Governor's budget bill is filed, the Governor has traditionally addressed the General Assembly concerning the budget proposal.

In the era when the Governor dominated the General Assembly, it was not unusual for the Governor's budget to be adopted without changes by the legislature. In recent years, however, the legislative budget review process has become much more sophisticated, and legislators now develop their own budget recommendations. In 1982, the General Assembly enacted KRS Chapter 48, which defines the procedures that the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government must follow in preparing their budget recommendations for the General Assembly. (For a detailed discussion of the role of the Governor in the budget process, see The Budget Process at page 31.)

The Governor's Veto Power

In addition to addressing the General Assembly on the State of the Commonwealth and making budget recommendations that reflect the Governor's taxing and spending priorities, the Governor also interacts with the legislature through the use of the veto.

The Governor has the authority under Section 88 of the Constitution of Kentucky to veto legislation that has been passed by the General Assembly. The Governor has 10 days to veto or sign any bill that has passed both chambers of the General Assembly. If a bill is vetoed, it is returned to the chamber in which the legislation originated with written objections contained in a veto message. A veto may be invalidated if not accompanied by

a veto message. A House Bill is returned to the House, and a Senate Bill is returned to the Senate. Vetoed bills do not become law unless overridden by the General Assembly. If the bill passes a second time, with a majority of the members elected to each house voting in favor of it, the bill becomes law without the signature of the Governor. In the case of appropriations bills, which are those bills that allocate state funds to the various state entities, the Governor may exercise the line-item veto applicable to specific lines and items rather than the entire bill.

The Governor is prohibited from vetoing a General Assembly vote to adjourn (Section 89), a state constitutional amendment (Section 256), and a tax referendum (Section 171).

Regular Legislative Sessions

Regular sessions of the General Assembly are limited to 60 legislative days in even-numbered years and 30 legislative days in odd-numbered years. A “legislative day” is defined as a calendar day, excluding Sundays, legal holidays, and any day on which neither house meets. The Rules of the House and Senate establish the procedures of the General Assembly.

The even-year (60-day) session convenes on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January and may not continue beyond April 15 of that year. The votes of at least two-fifths of the members elected to each chamber and a majority of the members voting are required for passage of most bills.

The odd-year (30-day) session also convenes on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, but then recesses after an organizational component, and reconvenes on the first Tuesday in February for the remainder of the session. In the organizational component of the odd-year session, members elect legislative leaders, adopt rules of procedure, organize committees, introduce legislation, and may, if they choose, begin conducting any other regular legislative business. The odd-year session must adjourn by March 30 of that year. A key restriction on the General Assembly in the odd-year session is a requirement that any bill raising revenue or appropriating funds must be agreed to by three-fifths of all members elected to each house.

Extraordinary (Special) Sessions

Another area in which the Governor has significant authority is the calling of extraordinary (special) sessions of the General Assembly, as provided in Section 80 of the Constitution. If the Governor calls an extraordinary session, the subjects to be considered in the session are limited to those subjects stated in the call. No others may be considered by the General Assembly. A bill dealing with a subject outside the call is void, even if it is approved and signed by the Governor. However, the Governor may amend the original call by adding, but not deleting, subjects to be considered. If the Senate and the House of Representatives disagree as to the time of adjournment of a special session, the Governor may adjourn them to a time he or she thinks is proper; however, the time is not to exceed four months. With the advent of annual legislative sessions, it is believed that the number of special sessions called by the Governor will be

greatly reduced since the General Assembly will be able to respond to the needs of Kentucky citizens on an annual basis.

The Legislative Research Commission (LRC)

The Legislative Research Commission is established by KRS 7.090 as an independent agency of state government. The Kentucky Supreme Court in the case of *Legislative Research Commission v. Brown*, 664 S.W.2d 907, (Ky. 1984) acknowledged at page 911 the vital role of LRC when it stated that the agency was the “research, fact-finding, secretariat and general support agency for the General Assembly...”

Organization. LRC is composed of the 16 members of leadership in the House and Senate. The House Speaker and Senate President serve as co-chairs. LRC meets on the first Wednesday of each month during the interim period between regular sessions. Its duties and responsibilities are contained in KRS Chapter 7.

LRC employs a director who serves at the pleasure of the Commission. The Director, in turn, employs staff who provide nonpartisan support and administrative services for all the members of the General Assembly. A list of staff and committee assignments is available from the Director’s office or on the LRC Website at <www.lrc.state.ky.us>.

Office of Education Accountability. The Education Reform Act of 1990 created the Office of Education Accountability (OEA) under the direction of LRC. The office is charged with the responsibility of reviewing the state’s system of school finance; verifying the accuracy of school district and state performance; and investigating unresolved allegations of wrongdoing at the state, regional, or district level. In addition, staff conduct studies and analyze available data on the efficiency of the system of schools to determine whether progress is being made toward attaining the goal of providing students with the seven capacities required by KRS 158.645. The OEA reports periodically to the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee (EAARS) and reports annually to the Governor, LRC, and the Kentucky Board of Education, upon approval of the annual report by EAARS. This reporting includes recommendations for improvement.

House and Senate Standing Committees

During the legislative sessions, the Governor works with the leaders in the Senate and the House to introduce the Governor’s proposed budget and legislative package. The committee chairs of the standing committees are important to the legislative process and are routinely contacted regarding the administration’s legislative proposals.

The standing committees are established and their jurisdiction determined by Rules of the House and Senate. These committees consider all legislation referred to them by the Committee on Committees of their respective chambers.

The House standing committees of the 2003 Regular Session were:

- Agriculture and Small Business;
- Appropriations and Revenue;
- Banking and Insurance;
- Economic Development;
- Education;
- Elections, Constitutional Amendments, and Intergovernmental Affairs;
- Health and Welfare;
- Judiciary;
- Labor and Industry
- Licensing and Occupations;
- Local Government;
- Natural Resources and Environment;
- Seniors, Military Affairs, and Public Safety;
- State Government;
- Tourism Development and Energy; and
- Transportation.

The Senate standing committees of the 2003 Regular Session were:

- Agriculture and Natural Resources;
- Appropriations and Revenue;
- Banking and Insurance;
- Economic Development, Tourism, and Labor;
- Education;
- Health and Welfare;
- Judiciary;
- Licensing, Occupations, and Administrative Regulations;
- State and Local Government;
- Transportation; and
- Veterans, Military Affairs, and Public Protection.

Interim Joint Committees

During the interim between regular sessions of the General Assembly, the standing committees of the House and Senate combine to form interim joint committees. These interim joint committees are authorized to meet monthly from June 1 to December 1. The committees are authorized to study issues, hold hearings, and consider pre-filed bills during the period of time that the legislature is not in regular session.

The interim joint committees as of October 2003 were:

- Agriculture and Natural Resources;
- Appropriations and Revenue;
- Banking and Insurance;

- Economic Development and Tourism;
- Education;
- Special Subcommittee on Energy;
- Health and Welfare;
- Judiciary;
- Labor and Industry;
- Licensing and Occupations;
- Local Government;
- Seniors, Veterans, Military Affairs, and Public Protection;
- State Government; and
- Transportation.

Special Committees (Task Forces)

Often during a legislative session, the General Assembly will appoint a special committee or task force to study various important issues and to make reports to LRC. These special committees are generally only authorized to meet between regular sessions of the General Assembly and expire at the end of the interim. The legislature often imposes a deadline in which time the special committee must prepare its report and file any legislative proposals for consideration by the next regular session of the General Assembly.

The special committees authorized for the 2003 Interim were:

- Task Force on Inter-County Cooperation (03 SB 133);
- Task Force on Prescription Drug Abuse (03 HB 303);
- Task Force on Services and Supports for Individuals with Acquired Brain Injuries (03 SCR 17);
- Task Force on Funding for Wildlife Conservation (HCR 125);
- Interim Special Committee on 2004-2006 Budget Preparation and Submission; and
- Senior Citizens Advisory Commission.

Other Statutory and Oversight Committees

One of the major ways that the General Assembly interacts with the executive branch of government is through several committees that the General Assembly has authorized by statute. These statutory committees provide review and oversight of executive branch implementation of policy initiatives enacted by the General Assembly. Unless otherwise noted, each statutory committee meets monthly and is composed of legislative members. A discussion of the statutory committees and their function follows.

Administrative Regulations Review The legislative branch enacts laws to be implemented by the executive branch of government. Frequently, the General Assembly gives the executive branch agencies the broad power to carry out a program and delegates to the executive branch the power and authority to do so by issuing administrative regulations. The regulations provide the details, procedures, and requirements of authorized programs. Since administrative regulations affect the public in many ways, the

General Assembly has enacted a statutory procedure in KRS Chapter 13A for the drafting, notice, publication, and hearing of administrative regulations issued by state agencies. Each month, LRC compiles, prints, and distributes administrative regulations in the *Administrative Register of Kentucky*, and annually compiles, prints, and distributes the *Kentucky Administrative Regulations Service*. The service constitutes the official state publication of administrative regulations and contains all administrative regulations filed with LRC.

The General Assembly has also adopted a review process for regulations. All regulations, except those of an emergency nature, become effective after review by the Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee (ARRS) and upon adjournment of a subsequently assigned interim joint committee (which may also conduct a review) or 30 days after referral by LRC—whichever comes first. The ARRS reviews every administrative regulation filed by the executive branch. After consideration by the ARRS, the administrative regulations are referred by LRC to the appropriate interim committees for their consideration. During a legislative session, the regulations are referred to the appropriate standing committees of the General Assembly. The interim or standing committees may choose to conduct a second review of the regulation. Executive branch agencies must have a representative in attendance at the committee meetings to discuss the regulations and answer questions.

Either the ARRS or the second reviewing committee may find an administrative regulation deficient. If an administrative regulation is found deficient, that finding will be transmitted to the Governor for his or her determination that the administrative regulation should be withdrawn, be withdrawn and amended to conform to the finding of deficiency, or become effective notwithstanding the finding of deficiency. The Governor's determination will be transmitted to LRC and to the Regulations Compiler.

An emergency administrative regulation becomes effective as soon as it is received in the Regulation Compiler's office and expires 170 days from the date of publication in the *Administrative Register of Kentucky*.

A detailed description of the process for issuing and reviewing administrative regulations can be found in *Kentucky Administrative Regulations* (Legislative Research Commission Informational Bulletin No. 118).

Budget Review LRC has assumed its budget review function as a method of providing the General Assembly and the public adequate knowledge of budget matters pertaining to all agencies of state government. Each branch is required by law to submit to LRC an annual Program and Financial Report, indicating actual budgetary operations and accomplishment of activities and services in comparison with enacted budgets and planned program services.

The Interim Joint Committee on Appropriations and Revenue reviews and acts upon branch interpretations of provisions in the biennial budget bills, as required by statute. When the General Assembly is not in session, the committee reviews and acts

upon proposed spending by the state budget director and executive branch agencies, if the spending is in excess of what is contained in the budget bill. If the committee objects, the revised appropriation is not implemented, unless the state budget director declines to comply with the objection for a stated reason. The committee also receives information regarding budget adjustments within appropriation levels. LRC also prescribes uniform forms and instructions to be used by all agencies in developing their budget estimates and requests, and receives copies of agency budget requests as they are submitted to designated officials prior to each legislative session. Coupled with the budget reports, this information enables the budget review staff and the Committee on Appropriations and Revenue to prepare for the introduction of the branch biennial budgets and give them detailed and enlightened study following their receipt by the General Assembly.

After the Governor presents the proposed budget to the General Assembly as set forth in KRS 48.100, the state budget director traditionally makes separate presentations to the House and Senate Appropriations and Revenue Committees to outline the Governor's recommendations and answer any policy initiatives.

During the remainder of the session, the Governor's Office and the state budget director have numerous discussions with legislator's and legislative staff to answer questions, provide additional information, and respond to legislative changes in the proposed budget.

Representatives of state agencies will be requested to testify before the House and Senate Appropriations and Revenue Committees on the Governor's budget recommendations and the other legislation, which may have a fiscal impact including revenue measures or expenditures.

During the final weeks of the session, as the budget bill enters the conference process, the Governor's Office and the state budget director are very involved in monitoring the legislative deliberations and reacting to provisions contained in the budget bill.

Capital Projects and Bond Oversight The Capital Projects and Bond Oversight Committee (CPBOC) is charged with overseeing:

- (1) the expenditure of funds budgeted for capital projects;
- (2) the allotment of funds from the emergency repair, maintenance, and replacement account and the capital construction and equipment purchase contingency account;
- (3) the state's acquisition of capital assets, including the lease of real property;
- (4) the issuance of bonds by the Commonwealth and the related individual projects; and
- (5) the issuance of bonds by or on behalf of local school districts.

The committee interacts with various state agencies as it carries out its oversight work, but most frequently interacts with the Finance and Administration Cabinet, which

manages most authorized capital projects, procures most state leases, and reviews all bond sales. The CPBOC receives monthly reports on the following:

- Allocations from the Emergency Repair, Maintenance, and Replacement Account;
- Allocations from the Capital Construction and Equipment Purchase Contingency Account;
- Major modifications to authorized executive branch projects;
- Any proposed capital project not included in an approved budget;
- Bond issues;
- Kentucky Infrastructure Authority projects;
- Economic development bond projects
- Leases in excess of \$100,000 for private property or with a governmental entity; and
- Modifications in existing leases.

The University of Kentucky, University of Louisville, Murray State University, and Western Kentucky University all manage their own capital construction projects and report directly to CPBOC any proposed scope increases or major modifications in authorized projects or any proposed unbudgeted capital projects. Similarly, the Administrative Office of the Courts reports modifications regarding court projects. The Finance and Administration Cabinet, the universities that manage their own capital construction program, and the Administrative Office of the Courts also submit quarterly status reports (January, April, July, and October) to CPBOC on the status of authorized capital projects.

If the CPBOC does not approve a proposed action submitted in the monthly reports, the head of the submitting entity must advise the committee in writing within 30 days whether the agency will revise the action to address the committee's objections, cancel the action, or proceed with the proposed action despite the committee's objections. (This procedure does not apply to reportable items such as quarterly construction reports and reports of allocations from the Emergency Fund.)

Government Contract Review The Government Contract Review Committee is responsible for legislative oversight of contracts and agreements. The committee reviews:

- personal service contracts and price contracts for any professional service for a state agency;
- memoranda of agreement;
- memoranda of understanding;
- program administration contracts;
- interlocal agreements to which the Commonwealth is a party; and
- privatization contracts, or similar devices relating to services between a state agency and any other governmental body or political subdivision of the Commonwealth that involves an exchange of resources or responsibilities to carry out a governmental function.

The committee examines the stated need for the service, whether the service could or should be performed by state personnel, the amount and duration of the contract or agreement, and the appropriateness of any exchange of resources or responsibilities

The committee is also authorized to grant exemptions it deems appropriate for committee review. Typically, no work can begin on a personal service contract until it is filed with the committee, and no payment can be made for services rendered after committee disapproval, unless the decision is overridden by the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet. If the committee objects to or disapproves of a contract or agreement, notice is provided to the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet or his or her designee, who must revise or cancel the agreement or override the committee's objection.

The following agencies submit information directly to Government Contract Review Committee and are exempted from Finance and Administration Cabinet review:

- (1) State universities (KRS 164A.575);
- (2) Kentucky Housing Corporation (KRS 198A.040);
- (3) Kentucky Lottery Corporation (KRS 154A.120);
- (4) Kentucky Retirement Systems (KRS 61.515 and KRS 161.340);
- (5) Legislative Research Commission (Constitution Section 27);
- (6) Kentucky Employer's Mutual Insurance Authority (KRS 342.811);
- (7) Kentucky Higher Education Student Loan Corporation (KRS 164A.060);
- (8) Department for Facilities Management, Finance and Administration Cabinet (by delegation of the secretary); and
- (9) Agencies within the judicial branch (Constitution Section 27).

State agencies, after awarding a personal service contract or memorandum of agreement, deliver a copy to the committee. The committee is required to maintain a file, indexed by vendor name, by state agency or organization, and by type of service provided and make the file available for public inspection. Contracts, agreements, and amendments are provided to committee members for review.

Program Review and Investigations The Program Review and Investigations Committee studies and evaluates state agency operations to determine their effectiveness in accomplishing legislative intent, their efficiency of operations, and whether money appropriated is being spent as intended. The committee may also consider whether changes are needed in state agency programs or whether reorganization of state agencies is needed to accomplish intended results. The committee prepares reports on its findings and recommendations and submits them to the agencies concerned, the Governor, and the General Assembly. The committee has the power to subpoena witnesses and documents to obtain information, and state agency employees are required by statute to provide the committee with the information and assistance necessary to properly conduct a study. Agencies are also obligated to correct operational problems identified by the committee and implement recommended actions or propose suitable alternatives. If an agency fails

to take corrective action or the action taken is not appropriate, the committee reports the matter to the General Assembly.

A request for a review may be made by any official of the executive, judicial, or legislative branches of state government. In recent years, most suggestions for study topics have come from members of the General Assembly. Typically, the committee chooses several topics for study by staff at the beginning of each interim. A majority vote of members of the committee is required to initiate a study. For each study authorized, committee staff produce a written report that addresses specific objectives and questions approved by the committee. Usually, a report focuses on a particular state program and contains recommendations for how the administration of the program could be improved. Relevant state agencies are given the opportunity to address the report and its recommendations. Although reports are based on staff research, a report approved by a majority vote of the committee's membership represents an official opinion of the committee. The committee's statutory jurisdiction is broad and this is reflected in the subjects chosen for investigation by its members.

Medicaid Managed Care Oversight The Medicaid Managed Care Oversight Advisory Committee provides oversight on the implementation of Medicaid managed care including access to services, utilization of services, quality of services, and cost containment. It is required to meet at least four times annually.

Education Assessment and Accountability Review The Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee (EAARS) is charged with reviewing administrative regulations relating to the assessment and accountability system for elementary and secondary education. The Department of Education is required to be present at all meetings in which administrative regulations are under review by the subcommittee. The subcommittee seeks input from others as well as from the Kentucky Board of Education. The subcommittee is charged with advising the Kentucky Board of Education regarding its proposed administrative regulations and forwarding its actions to LRC. In addition to its work with the Department of Education, the subcommittee also advises and monitors the Office of Education Accountability in carrying out the Office's duties and responsibilities.

Tobacco Settlement Agreement Fund Oversight The Tobacco Settlement Agreement Fund Oversight Committee provides legislative oversight for the expenditure of funds coming to Kentucky as a result of a legal settlement with tobacco companies and the various state Attorneys General. The committee monitors projects created by grants and loans of tobacco settlement funds that are given out by a panel of citizens and state officials and determines if these projects meet statutory requirements.

LRC Publications on Committee Activities

The activities of all the committees are presented annually in the *Final Reports of the Interim Joint, Special, and Statutory Committees*, which is produced in late November or December preceding a regular session. Another regular publication, *Issues Confronting the General Assembly*, provides information that is helpful in preparing for a

session. It is produced in November or December preceding a regular session in January. The *Interim Legislative Record*, a monthly publication, provides the minutes of the committee meetings and the summaries of the pre-filed bills. A list of the membership of the committees and committee chairs, pre-filed bills, and other LRC publications are available on LRC Website at <www.lrc.state.ky.us>.

The Budget Process

The executive budget is the most effective means for a Governor to recommend and implement public policy and priorities. Because of the timetable for preparation and submission of the state's biennial budget, a new Governor must act quickly to formulate the proposed budget plan. Because the Governor is head of the executive branch and because 98 percent of state spending is authorized in the Executive Budget Bill, a Governor exercises an influential policy role in the budget process. A Governor is inaugurated in early December. The General Assembly convenes on the Tuesday after the first Monday of January, and the Governor is required by statute to submit the budget for the next biennium by the 15th legislative day—seven weeks after inauguration day and 12 weeks after election day.

Several provisions of the Constitution of Kentucky relate directly to the budget process. Section 46 requires all bills for appropriating money or creating a debt to receive the votes of a majority of all members elected to the House and Senate. Section 47 states that bills to raise revenue must originate in the House and that the Senate may amend tax bills. During an odd-year session, no bill raising revenues or appropriating funds can become law unless agreed to by three-fifths of all the members elected to each house. Section 171 permits the levy and collection of taxes for public purposes only and by general laws and requires that a balanced budget be enacted. Section 230 requires legislative appropriation of money withdrawn from the Treasury and dedicates revenue from motor fuel and motor vehicle taxes and fees to highways, vehicle regulation, and administration purposes.

The budget process begins prior to the election of the Governor, when forms and instructions approved by the Legislative Research Commission in July are sent to all agencies in the three branches for return in mid-November.

Under KRS 48.060(1) a Governor-elect receives all agency budget requests and supporting documentation by November 10. The Governor-elect and persons designated by the Governor-elect are entitled to participate in the budget-making process for the executive branch. Any statewide constitutional officers-elect may request and receive information about their respective offices.

Consensus Forecasting Group

Prior to 1993, the executive and legislative branch each developed independent revenue forecasts. Due to differences in the amount of total revenues projected, legislators—primarily the Appropriations and Revenue Committees—had to choose which forecast to use when the budget was developed.

To increase the objectivity of the estimates and to transfer responsibility for evaluating technical economic and revenue assumptions to academic economists, an informal group of executive staff, legislative staff, and academic researchers was established in 1993. The assigned task of the group was to review differences between the revenue estimates prepared by the legislative and executive branches and then develop a single consensus estimate of projected revenues to be used by both the Governor and the General Assembly for purposes of developing the state budget.

The credit rating agencies welcomed this approach and cited it as an indication of improved state fiscal management. The Consensus Forecasting Group (CFG) was created by statute in 1996. The statute requires that the consensus revenue estimates be used as the official basis for budgeting purposes.

Members of the CFG are selected jointly by the state budget director and LRC. Although there is no statutory provision for the selection of a chairperson, historically the CFG has chosen the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet to serve as chair.

By October 15 of each odd-numbered year, the CFG must produce a preliminary forecast of state General Fund and Road Fund revenues for the current and next two fiscal years. This initial forecast is used in planning budgets for each of the branches of state government. The October CFG forecast is then updated by the 15th legislative day of each even-year session, with the Office of the State Budget Director certifying and presenting to the General Assembly the final detailed revenue estimates made by the CFG, which form the basis for making state appropriations in the biennial budget (KRS 48.120).

By August 15 of each odd-numbered year, the CFG, in conjunction with the Office of the State Budget Director, is responsible for developing a budget planning report that includes projections of economic conditions and preliminary planning estimates of General Fund and Road Fund revenues for the current fiscal year and the next four fiscal years (KRS 48.117).

Capital Planning

KRS 7A.010-170 addresses the biennial long-term capital planning process for all three branches of state government. All state agencies prepare six-year capital plans based upon the agency's mission and projected program needs. By April 15 of each odd-numbered year, the plans must be submitted for review by the Capital Planning Advisory Board. The 16-member board includes four persons appointed from each of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches; and four public members, two of whom are appointed by legislative leadership and one each by the Governor and the Chief Justice. Among other items, each agency capital plan includes the implementation status of authorized projects that are recently completed or ongoing, as well as all planned projects for the next three biennia, funded by any source. Pursuant to statute, the board is to create a six-year comprehensive statewide capital improvements plan encompassing all state agencies and postsecondary institutions, to be submitted to the heads of the three

branches—the Governor, the Chief Justice, and LRC—by November 1 of each odd-numbered year. This enables the comprehensive capital plan to be used in the subsequent budget process and legislative session. Any project requested by an agency for funding by the 2004 General Assembly must be itemized in the agency’s 2004-2010 plan.

Consideration of Long-Term Trends

KRS 7B.060 directs the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center to prepare a biennial report on significant trends affecting the Commonwealth and related implications for public policymaking. This report is issued in December prior to the beginning of the budget preparation process and is submitted to the Governor, the General Assembly, state agencies, and the public. State agency and branch heads must address the trends outlined as budget priorities are determined. LRC budget forms and instructions require that agencies explain how their budget priorities address the trends and long-term policy implications contained in the biennial trends report.

Schedule for Preparing the 2004-06 Executive Branch Budget:

| <u>DEADLINE</u> | <u>ACTION</u> |
|------------------------|--|
| December 31, 2002 | Long-Term Policy Research Center Board reports on biennial trends and their long-term implications. Branch budget recommendations and agency budget requests must reflect consideration of these trends. |
| April 1, 2003 | Draft uniform budget preparation forms are proposed by representatives of the Governor, Chief Justice, and LRC, for adoption by LRC. |
| April 15, 2003 | State agencies, except for the Department of Highways, submit six-year capital improvement plans and projects requests to the Capital Planning Advisory Board for review and approval. |
| July 1, 2003 | LRC prescribes uniform forms, records, and instructions to be used by all branch budget units in preparation of agency requests and all branch heads in submission of budget recommendations. |
| August 15, 2003 | The Office of the State Budget Director (in conjunction with joint executive-legislative consensus revenue forecasting group) provides a budget planning report. That document includes baseline five-year economic projections and preliminary revenue planning estimates for budget unit requests. |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| September 1, 2003 | The Finance and Administration Cabinet issues uniform forms, instructions, and expenditures statements and supplies each branch with sets of these documents. |
| October 15, 2003 | The Office of the State Budget Director provides preliminary detailed 2004-2006 revenue estimates for the General Fund and Road Fund based upon revenue forecasts from the joint executive-legislative Consensus Forecasting Group. |
| November 1, 2003 | The Capital Planning Advisory Board submits the 2002-2008 state capital improvement plan, containing its proposals for state spending and funding for capital projects, to the Governor, Chief Justice, and LRC. |
| November 15, 2003 (Projected Date) | The Council on Postsecondary Education submits its recommendations for institutional funding levels to the executive branch and the Legislative Research Commission |
| November 15, 2003 (Statutory Date) | Statutory deadline for budget unit heads to submit agency budget requests to LRC and specified branch officer. |
| 15th Legislative Day | Branch heads must submit branch budget recommendations to the 2004 General Assembly. |
| 15th Legislative Day | The Office of the State Budget Director certifies final detailed revenue estimates for the General Fund and Road Fund to the 2004 General Assembly based upon the recommendation of the Consensus Forecasting Group. |

The regular session of the General Assembly extends to April 15, in the even years, and to March 30 in odd years, and the Governor may propose changes to the budget throughout the legislative process. Hearings on the budget are held by the House and Senate. The Governor's Executive Cabinet and major agency heads appear before the Appropriations and Revenue Committees to answer questions and supply information about agency budget requests, branch recommendations, and other fiscal matters. As provided in their Rules, the House and Senate have six standing budget review subcommittees, which are assigned functional jurisdictions to conduct budget deliberations and to formulate budget recommendations to the Appropriations and Revenue Committees. If the Governor has a legislative program for the General Assembly to consider, bill proposals are usually developed and transmitted early in the session in order that the budget bill may provide for any related fiscal impacts on revenues and appropriations and the budget committees may give timely consideration prior to action in each chamber.

Since 1980, the Executive Branch Budget has been finalized by a free conference committee composed of members of the Senate and House.

Sources of Revenue

A review of the budget process would be incomplete without attention to the major sources of revenue, which finance activities and services of state government. This treatment is critical to the process because the Governor must recommend, and the General Assembly must enact, a budget that balances proposed expenditures with anticipated available revenue by funding source. Major fund sources in the budget are:

- (1) General Fund - State tax revenue collected under general tax laws and other designated moneys available for the activities and operations of state government, including funds received from the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement;
- (2) Road Fund - Motor fuel tax revenue and motor vehicle fees, which the Constitution dedicates to road, vehicle regulation, and related administration purposes;
- (3) Federal Funds - Moneys received by state agencies for specified purposes from the federal government in the form of grants, contracts, or other aid; and
- (4) Restricted Funds - Moneys collected by state agencies, which are restricted by statutes for expenditure toward general or specific uses by an agency, including regulatory and occupational fees and licenses, tuition, service charges, goods, product sales, donations, grants from nonstate sources, and expendable trust receipts and earnings.

These fund sources and highway bond receipts comprise the total operating budget of the Commonwealth. In addition to the operating budget, the executive budget bill includes the capital budget. Capital projects costing \$400,000 or more, equipment items costing \$100,000 or more, and leased space costing more than \$200,000 are required by statute to be itemized in the budget bill with associated funding source. Bond issues that require an appropriation of state funds to retire the debt must be authorized by the General Assembly, and the funding source for debt service must be specified.

The Governor's Office for Policy and Management (GOPM), as the executive branch budget office, performs a critical role in providing detailed information and analysis to a Governor-elect during the transition period regarding government programs, operations, and fiscal policy. The state budget director, who is appointed by the Governor, heads this office. The professional staff has the knowledge and expertise to assist the Governor in formulating budget policies and priorities and preparing the executive budget to be submitted to the General Assembly in January.

Working With the Judicial Branch

The Court of Justice in Kentucky is a unified system for the purposes of court operations and administration. It consists of two trial levels, the District Court and the Circuit Court; the Circuit Family Court; and two appellate divisions, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of Kentucky.

District Court

Each county has a district court, although the judicial district may include more than one county. The judges are elected for four-year terms. The district court is a court of limited jurisdiction which hears civil cases involving less than \$4,000, juvenile matters, city and county ordinances, small claims cases, misdemeanors, cases relating to domestic violence and abuse, guardianships for disabled people, traffic offenses, probate of wills and felony preliminary hearings.

Circuit Court

The circuit court judges are elected from judicial circuits. Although a judicial circuit may include more than one county, circuit court sessions are held in every county. Circuit judges are elected for eight-year terms. The circuit court is the court of general jurisdiction and hears all civil matters involving more than \$4,000. It has jurisdiction over capital offenses and felonies, land disputes, contested probate cases, administrative claims and other civil matters.

Circuit Family Court

By virtue of a 2002 constitutional amendment, the creation of the circuit family court was constitutionally authorized. Accordingly, the Supreme Court can designate one or more divisions of circuit court within a judicial circuit as a circuit family court. The circuit family court has jurisdiction over dissolution of marriage, adoption, termination of parent rights, and similar domestic issues involving families and children.

Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals has 14 judges; two judges are elected from each of the seven appellate districts for an eight-year term. The court chooses one of its members to serve as chief judge for a four-year term. The Court of Appeals is divided into panels of three judges. The panels travel around the state to hear appeals instead of sitting at one site.

Supreme Court of Kentucky

The Supreme Court is composed of seven justices, each of whom is elected from the seven appellate districts for an eight-year term. The court chooses the Chief Justice, who serves for a four-year term. The Chief Justice is empowered to temporarily assign any judge to any court in the state, except the Supreme Court, to balance the caseload or to sit during a time of temporary vacancy. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court oversees the operations and administration of the Court of Justice (COJ). At the discretion of the Chief Justice, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), headed by

an executive director, serves as the court system's administrative arm. The AOC supervises personnel in the provision of administrative goods and services to the entire COJ, which includes elected officials (judges and circuit court clerks). The Chief Justice prepares and submits the COJ budget recommendation to the General Assembly. The Chief Justice may be invited to present a State of the Judiciary address to the General Assembly.

Vacancies

When a vacancy occurs in an elected judicial office in the Court of Justice, it is filled by appointment of the Governor, as provided in Section 118 of the Constitution. The Governor is required to make the appointment from a list of three names submitted by the Judicial Nominating Commission. If the Governor fails to act within 60 days after receiving the list of names, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court makes the appointment.

Judicial Nominating Commission

There is one Judicial Nominating Commission for the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals. Each judicial circuit and each judicial district has a Judicial Nominating Commission. Each commission has seven members, one of whom is the Chief Justice, who chairs the commission. The Kentucky Bar Association selects two members, and the Governor appoints four members. The Governor's appointees must represent the two major political parties and be residents of the appropriate judicial circuit or district. However, the appointee may not hold a public office or any office in a political party.

Judicial Conduct Commission

Section 121 of the Constitution establishes a procedure to retire or remove a member of the Court of Justice. Sanctions can range from a private reprimand, public reprimand or suspension from office to removal from office or forced retirement. In this process, the Governor appoints two individuals who are not members of the Bar to a commission, which also includes one judge from the Court of Appeals, one circuit judge, one district judge and one member of the Kentucky Bar Association. If the actions of the Judicial Conduct Commission create a vacancy in office, the process for filling a vacancy through the Judicial Nominating Commission is followed.

Retirement and Removal Commission

Section 121 of the Constitution establishes a procedure to retire or remove a member of the Court of Justice. Sanctions can range from a private reprimand, public reprimand, suspension from office, removal from office, to forced retirement. In this process, the Governor appoints two persons who are not members of the Kentucky Bar Association to a commission, which also includes one judge of the Court of Appeals, one circuit judge, one district judge, and one member of the Kentucky Bar Association. If the actions of the Retirement and Removal Commission create a vacancy in office, the process for filling a vacancy through the Judicial Nominating Commission is followed.

CHAPTER IV

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

As chief policymaker for the state, the Governor requires reliable and accurate information to develop state policy. The new Governor must move quickly to organize the Executive Cabinet, respond to public opinion, review the state of the Commonwealth, and prepare a budget for the coming biennium. For these reasons the information requirements are even greater during the transition period. The Governor needs more information on a faster basis than during the post-transition period.

To perform these and many other critical tasks, governors turn to a variety of sources for information and consultation from both state and national agencies and organizations. National agencies and organizations such as the National Governors Association (NGA) and the Council on State Governments (CSG) often provide broad-based transition assistance focusing on recruitment of staff and the budget-making process. State-level agencies and organizations like the Governor's Office of Policy and Management (GOPM) and the Legislative Research Commission (LRC) tend to focus on the particulars of policymaking and issue management.

State-Level Government Agencies and Organizations

Executive Branch Agencies

State and local agencies provide many resources for the Governor. One office central to executive branch policymaking is the Governor's Office for Policy and Management. GOPM has a professional staff providing a wealth of information to a new administration including economic analysis, budgetary information, and policy briefings on virtually any issue facing state government.

In addition to GOPM, each executive branch agency will prepare briefing documents about what services they perform, their budget situation, and any important policy matters affecting that agency. Another agency that provides information is the Department for Libraries and Archives, which publishes a quarterly listing of documents and reports from state agencies. This information can assist the Governor in formulating policy during the upcoming legislative session.

The Long-Term Policy Research Center

The Long-Term Policy Research Center was established to gather information on critical trends and emerging issues likely to have a significant impact on the Commonwealth. The center publishes a quarterly newsletter called *Foresight*, which includes brief discussions of emerging issues. Periodically, the center releases information on major research projects. An index to recent and archived reports is easily accessed online at <<http://www.kltprc.net>>.

The Legislative Research Commission

The Legislative Research Commission (LRC) is the administrative wing of the Kentucky General Assembly. LRC's professional staff has policy expertise in a variety of areas and a working knowledge of both the legislative and the budget-making processes.

LRC staff provide administration and support to both interim and session committees of the Kentucky General Assembly. LRC produces many research reports and memoranda that cover a variety of topics. Several publications are available for information on policy matters facing the General Assembly. Information on new and emerging issues can be found in two of LRC's informational bulletins—*Final Reports of the Interim Joint, Special, and Statutory Committees* and *Issues Confronting the General Assembly*. LRC publishes an informational bulletin called *General Assembly Action* after each session that summarizes each enacted bill. The informational bulletins are available under "Publications" on the LRC Website <<http://www.lrc.state.ky.us>>.

National Organizations, Associations, and Groups

There are a variety of national organizations, associations, and loosely organized groups or lobbies that provide information to transition teams. The focus is often broader than state-level agencies or organizations. National organizations, associations, and lobbies impart important lessons from other states, provide consultation on staff recruitment, and facilitate continuity in policy among states or within the party organization. Some of the more routinely used national organizations are listed below.

National Governors Association

The National Governors Association (NGA) is an organization focused exclusively on executive branch management of public policy issues and state-level governance in general. NGA partisan affiliates—the Democratic Governors' Association and the Republican Governors Association—provide information and expertise focusing on the relationship between state issues and the national party position. The NGA represents the states (as a collective) before Congress, conducts seminars, and provides management and technical assistance to states.

The NGA provides targeted transition assistance to both outgoing and incoming governors. The NGA holds seminars that provide a mentoring program between new governors and established governors in other states. It provides consultation to transition teams and to governors' families focusing on the immediate issues of family life, budget making, recruitment, and policy management. The NGA produces a publication for incoming governors titled *Transition and the New Governor, A Planning Guide*. The NGA is easily accessible online at <www.nga.org>. The Democratic Governors' Association and the Republican Governors Association are accessible on line at <www.democraticgoverors.org> and <www.rga.org> respectively.

National Association of State Budget Officers

The National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) is an affiliate of the National Governors Association comprised of state financial officers. NASBO collects

and disseminates information on state budget processes, including the interactions between the executive branch budget offices and legislators, fiscal policy, and ethics in budget making. NASBO engages in research, policy development, education, training, and technical assistance.

Council of State Governments

The Council of State Governments (CSG) is an umbrella organization for both the executive and legislative branches of state government. Designed as a forum for addressing multistate and regional problems, the CSG offers leadership training, research and information products, and regional problem-solving activities. The CSG is divided into four conferences—Eastern, Western, Midwest, and Southern.

National Conference of State Legislatures

The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) is principally directed toward providing a forum for legislatures to advance policy ideas, discuss problems, and find policy solutions. However, because of the organization's understanding of the legislative process and current issues, NCSL can provide indirect informational assistance to transition teams. Important publications produced by NCSL include a monthly magazine titled *State Legislatures. Capitol to Capitol* provides timely information on important federal legislation. *LegisBriefs* highlight current topics affecting states, and *State Legislative Reports* provides cross-national view of current issues. Information on NCSL's publications can be accessed at <www.ncsl.org>.

Congressional Delegation

Transition is simultaneously a process of policy continuity and policy change both within the state and between different levels of government. Growing policy interdependence between states and between different levels of government makes establishing open lines of communication essential. Governors often rely on information provided by Congressional offices to assist in policy management and to communicate state-level policy preferences to an active lobby in Washington, D.C. Contact information on Kentucky's U.S. congressional delegation is contained in Appendix 7.

United States Government Publications Office

The United States Government Publications Office (GPO) disseminates information on all branches of government. The GPO provides an exhaustive index to publications, databases, research documents, and memoranda produced by federal agencies. The GPO online access provides easy access to searchable databases grouped by branch of government—executive, legislative, judicial. The index contains subject listing on databases containing information on U.S. public and private laws, various U.S. agency Webster and House and Senate publications, bills, and journals. GPO information is available online at <www.gpoaccess.gov>.

APPENDIX 1

STATUTES PERTAINING TO TRANSITION

11.210 Definition for KRS 11.210 to 11.260.

As used in KRS 11.210 to 11.260, “Governor-elect” means the person who is the apparent successful candidate for the office of Governor, as ascertained by the Secretary of State following the general election.

11.220 Purpose, intent of gubernatorial transition law.

The General Assembly declares it to be the purpose of KRS 11.210 to 11.260 to promote the orderly transfer of the executive power in connection with the expiration of the term of office of a governor and the inauguration of a new governor. The interest of the Commonwealth requires that such transitions be accomplished so as to assure continuity in the conduct of the affairs of the state government. Any disruption occasioned by the transfer of the executive power could produce results detrimental to the safety and well-being of the Commonwealth and its people. Accordingly, it is the intent of the General Assembly that appropriate actions be authorized and taken to avoid or minimize any disruption. In addition to the specific provisions contained in KRS 11.210 to 11.260 directed toward that purpose, it is the intent of the General Assembly that all officers of the state government so conduct the affairs of the state government for which they exercise responsibility and authority as to be mindful of problems occasioned by transitions in the office of Governor, to take appropriate lawful steps to avoid or minimize disruptions that might be occasioned by the transfer of the executive power and otherwise to promote orderly transitions in the office of Governor.

11.230 Facilities for Governor-elect.

The secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet is authorized to provide, upon request, to each Governor-elect, for use in connection with his preparations for the assumption of official duties as Governor, necessary services and facilities, including suitable office space appropriately equipped with furniture, and office supplies as determined by the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet after consultation with the Governor-elect, within the State Capitol complex.

11.240 Duty of outgoing Governor.

It shall be incumbent upon the outgoing Governor to direct that all official documents, vital information and procedural manuals shall be given to the Governor-elect upon request.

11.250 Participation in budget making by Governor-elect.

- (1) The Governor-elect or a delegate appointed by him shall be entitled to examine the budget request of the executive branch of government, and the Finance and Administration Cabinet shall provide him with every practicable facility for reviewing and familiarizing himself with its contents. The Governor-elect shall be entitled to a seat in all hearings thereon. He shall be furnished a copy of the budget request of each executive branch budget unit. The budget director shall make available to the Governor-elect so much as he requests of the information upon which the Governor's budget recommendation is based.
- (2) After a review of the executive branch draft budget bill, the Governor-elect may prepare revisions and additions thereto. The budget director shall assist, upon request, in the preparation of such revisions and additions.
- (3) The budget director shall have as many copies of the revised budget recommendation of the executive branch of government printed as the Governor-elect requests.

11.260 Expenses of transition.

The Finance and Administration Cabinet shall bear all necessary expenses for carrying out the purposes of KRS 11.210 to 11.260. The Governor shall include in the budget transmitted to the General Assembly, for each fiscal year in which his regular term of office will expire, a proposed appropriation for carrying out the provisions of KRS 11.210 to 11.260.

APPENDIX 2

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF KENTUCKY STATE GOVERNMENT

The Office of Governor

The Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky possesses the powers granted by the Constitution of Kentucky and the statutory powers granted by the Kentucky General Assembly.

Constitutional Powers

Although Kentucky has had four constitutions, 1792, 1799, 1850, and 1891, the constitutional powers of the Governor of the Commonwealth have remained basically the same since 1792.

- The first Constitution placed no restrictions on the number of terms a governor could serve, provided for election of a governor by electors of the Senate, and required only two years of residency in the state prior to election.
- The 1799 Constitution prohibited a governor from serving succeeding terms, required election by the people, provided a six-year residency requirement, and created the office of Lieutenant Governor.
- The 1891 Constitution removed a provision that prohibited clergy from being elected governor or to the General Assembly, and gave the Governor the line-item veto on appropriation bills.
- All four constitutions have granted the Governor supreme executive power, deemed the Governor commander-in-chief of the militia, granted pardoning power and appointive power, authorized the Governor to obtain information on matters of state from executive officers and to call the General Assembly into extraordinary session, required the Governor to report on the state of the Commonwealth and to faithfully execute the laws, and required that the Governor's salary be fixed by law.

The first governor of Kentucky, Isaac Shelby, was chosen by electors of the Senate in 1792. The second Constitution of Kentucky was adopted in 1799, and it provided for popular election of the Governor and a Lieutenant Governor. The first governor elected by popular vote was James Garrard in 1800.

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| 1792 | First Governor |
| 1800 | First Governor Elected By Popular Vote |
| | First Lieutenant Governor |
| 1851 | First elected Attorney General |
| | First elected State Treasurer |
| | First elected Auditor of Public Accounts |
| | First elected Superintendent of Public Instruction |
| 1891 | First elected Secretary of State |
| | First elected Commissioner of Agriculture |

From 1799 to 1992, the Constitution of Kentucky prohibited the Governor from serving two consecutive terms. However, ratification of a 1992 amendment allowed the person elected as governor in 1995 and subsequent years to run for re-election for a second consecutive term. The amendment also required the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to run jointly for election on a slate.

Executive Branch Organization

The administrative structure of Kentucky's executive branch of state government has been subject to two major reorganizations during this century, in 1936 and 1973. There was a reorganization in 1934; however, the new departments were headed by elected officials or commissions. Before 1934, the executive branch evolved through the adoption of four state constitutions and consisted largely of boards and commissions created by the General Assembly. The 1936 reorganization structured the executive branch under 10 statutory departments. Between 1944 and 1960, there were 14 departments created. Since 1973, when the program cabinet system was adopted, the number of program cabinets has grown from six to as many as 14 and in 2003 consists of 14 cabinets.

Executive Branch Before 1934

During the early years of this century, state governments were faced with rising costs and demands for government services. Today, state governments continue to confront those problems, but they were compounded at the turn of the century because, in most states, the governor had not exhibited many characteristics of an executive manager. In 1917, in response to demands for a state government that could be more efficiently administered, Illinois became the first state to adopt a reorganization plan. Prior to World War II, approximately 30 states followed Illinois in enactment of reorganization plans that made most administrative agencies responsible to the governor. The Kentucky General Assembly defined the powers for the first time in the 1936 Reorganization Act. Prior to that time, the executive branch consisted of various boards, commissions, and independent agencies that were not organized in a systematic plan. Those entities included:

- 1833 State Librarian
- 1836 Board of Internal Improvements
- 1838 State Board of Education
 - Common School Fund
 - Superintendent of Public Instruction (appointed by Governor)
 - System of Common Schools
- 1870 Bureau of Insurance (in Office of Auditor)
- 1876 Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics
- 1878 State Board of Health
- 1884 Department of Mines
- 1898 State Board of Penitentiary Commissioners
- 1902 Labor Inspector
- 1906 Fire Marshal of Kentucky (Deputy Insurance Commissioner)
 - State Racing Commission

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| | State Board of Agriculture, Forestry, and Immigration |
| | State Board of Control of Charitable Institutions |
| 1910 | Live Stock Sanitary Board |
| | Library Commission |
| 1912 | Department of Public Roads |
| | Department of Banking |
| | Game and Fish Commission |
| | State Board of Forestry |
| | State Board of Agriculture |
| 1916 | State Tax Commission |
| | Workers' Compensation Board |
| 1918 | Budget Appropriation Commission (state's first budget system) |
| | State Textbook Commission |
| | Vocational Education Board |
| | Commissioner of Geology and Forestry |
| | State Board of Control |
| 1920 | State Board of Charities and Corrections |
| | Educational Commission |
| 1922 | Department of State Roads |
| | State Highway Commission |
| 1924 | State Park Commission |
| 1926 | State Highway Department (Dept. of State Roads and Dept. of Public Roads merged) |
| | Department of Motor Transportation |
| | Purchasing Commission |
| | Securities Department |
| | State Bank Examiners |
| | Commissioner of Pardons |
| | Budget Commission |
| | State Budget Officer |
| 1932 | Department of Public Welfare |
| | Department of Military Affairs |

Executive Branch Structure in 1934

In 1934, there were 69 statutory boards, offices, agencies, and commissions, in addition to the constitutional offices. Governor Ruby Laffoon proposed and the General Assembly enacted in 1934 the Administrative Reorganization Act. The executive branch was organized under 17 administrative departments and seven independent agencies. The Act also created the Executive Cabinet. The 1934 reorganization has not been considered a true reorganization because most of the major departments were headed by commissions or elected officials, rather than a single person appointed by the Governor. The Department of Public Property, for example, consisted of the Governor, who acted as chair, the Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and four other persons. The Department of Finance and Budgetary Control consisted of the Governor, Chair of the State Tax Commission, and Secretary of the Executive Cabinet.

The Reorganization of 1936

The Reorganization Act of 1936 was enacted at an extraordinary session of the General Assembly, called by Governor A.B. Chandler in February 1936. In his proclamation the Governor stated that it was essential that the multiplicity of scattered boards, commissions, departments, and other agencies of state government be brought together into a systematic, orderly plan. The Reorganization Act of 1936 largely abolished boards and commissions, except those having quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial functions.

More than 50 administrative agencies were consolidated by the 1936 reorganization under 10 statutory departments.

The 1936 Reorganization Act also gave the Governor statutory administrative powers that had been lacking. The Act also created the Governor's General Cabinet, which consisted of the Governor, heads of the 10 statutory departments, Auditor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer, Commissioner of Agriculture, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Adjutant General. Functions previously performed by the State Planning Board were transferred to the Governor's General Cabinet. The current statute lists members as heads of the constitutional and statutory administrative departments and program cabinet secretaries.

The Years Between the 1936 and 1973 Reorganizations

Between 1944 and 1960, as demands for new services grew, 14 departments were created within the executive branch.

By 1960, two of the departments established in 1936 no longer existed.

- In 1954, the Department of Library and Archives was abolished.
- In 1960, the Department of Business Regulation was eliminated.
- In 1962, the Department of Libraries was established, the Department of Public Relations was renamed the Department of Public Information, the Department of Economic Development was renamed the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Welfare was abolished and replaced by the Department of Corrections.
- In 1964, the Department of Conservation was renamed the Department of Natural Resources.
- In 1970, the Commission on Women was created.

Reorganization of 1973

Thirty-six years after the 1936 reorganization, there were more than 60 departments and administrative agencies and 210 boards, commissions, and committees reporting to the Governor. State revenue collections increased from \$11.5 million in 1936 to \$845 million in 1971. The expansion of public services and governmental programs led to duplication of services and inefficiency in operations.

On November 28, 1972, Governor Wendell Ford issued the Governor's Reorganization Report No. 1, which set a framework of government that would be manageable, responsive,

accountable, and flexible. The executive branch was to be organized, as of January 1, 1973, into six program cabinets: Consumer Protection and Regulation, Development, Education and the Arts, Human Resources, Safety and Justice, and Transportation. By October 1973, there were three program cabinets (Development, Education and the Arts, and Consumer Protection and Regulation) and four additional departments (Human Resources, Justice, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, and Transportation).

Years Between 1973 and 2003

- In 1978, a fifth department (Energy) was added.
- In 1982, the five departments received cabinet status, as did the Finance and Administration Department, the Bureau of Corrections, and the Department of Revenue. In 1984, the Labor Cabinet and Tourism Cabinet were added, to create a system of 13 program cabinets.
- In 1989, the Energy Cabinet was abolished.
- In 1990, the Workforce Development Cabinet was created.
- In 1992, the Corrections Cabinet was merged into the Justice Cabinet.
- In 1994, the Education and Humanities Cabinet was renamed the Education, Arts, and Humanities Cabinet.
- In 1995, the Department of Personnel was elevated to cabinet status.
- In 1995, the Tourism Cabinet was renamed the Tourism Development Cabinet.
- In 1995, the Cabinet for Human Resources was abolished and two new cabinets were created: the Cabinet for Health Services and the Cabinet for Families and Children.

Kentucky's Executive Branch Structure in 2003

The executive branch of Kentucky state government is structured on a program cabinet system consisting of 14 program cabinets, each headed by a secretary, who is appointed by the Governor. The program cabinets listed below and the agencies within each cabinet are designated in the statutes.

Finance and Administration Cabinet
Revenue Cabinet
Education, Arts, and Humanities Cabinet
Cabinet for Health Services
Cabinet for Families and Children
Cabinet for Workforce Development
Labor Cabinet
Cabinet for Economic Development
Tourism Cabinet
Transportation Cabinet
Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet
Justice Cabinet
Cabinet for Public Protection and Regulation
Personnel Cabinet

Each secretary acts as the chairman of the related cabinet, is a member of the Governor's Cabinet, and serves as the Governor's liaison for providing direction and coordination of the various departments, boards, and commissions. The General Assembly established the authority, powers, and duties of the secretaries in the statutes.

The Governor's General Cabinet is composed of the heads of the constitutional and statutory administrative departments and program cabinet secretaries. The Governor serves as chair of the General Cabinet, which is attached to the Office of the Governor and is not a separate department or agency.

The Governor's Executive Cabinet consists of the secretaries of the program cabinets, the secretary of the Governor's Executive Cabinet, and the Lieutenant Governor. The Executive Cabinet meets not less than once every two months. It is a part of the Office of the Governor and is not a separate department or agency. The members are major assistants to the Governor in the administration of the state government, assist the Governor in the proper operation of the office, and perform such other duties as the Governor may require of them.

The Secretary to the Governor's Executive Cabinet is an agency of state government. The secretary is appointed by the Governor and is responsible for implementing all policies of the Governor, coordinating all activities of the Governor's Executive Cabinet, and advising and consulting with the Governor on all policy matters affecting the state.

Ten administrative bodies are not attached to an Executive Cabinet but are headed by appointed officers. They are the Council on Postsecondary Education, Department of Military Affairs, Department for Local Government, Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, Kentucky Commission on Women, Department of Veterans Affairs, the Kentucky Commission on Military Affairs, Governor's Office for Technology, the Commission on Small Business Advocacy, and the Education Professional Standards Board.

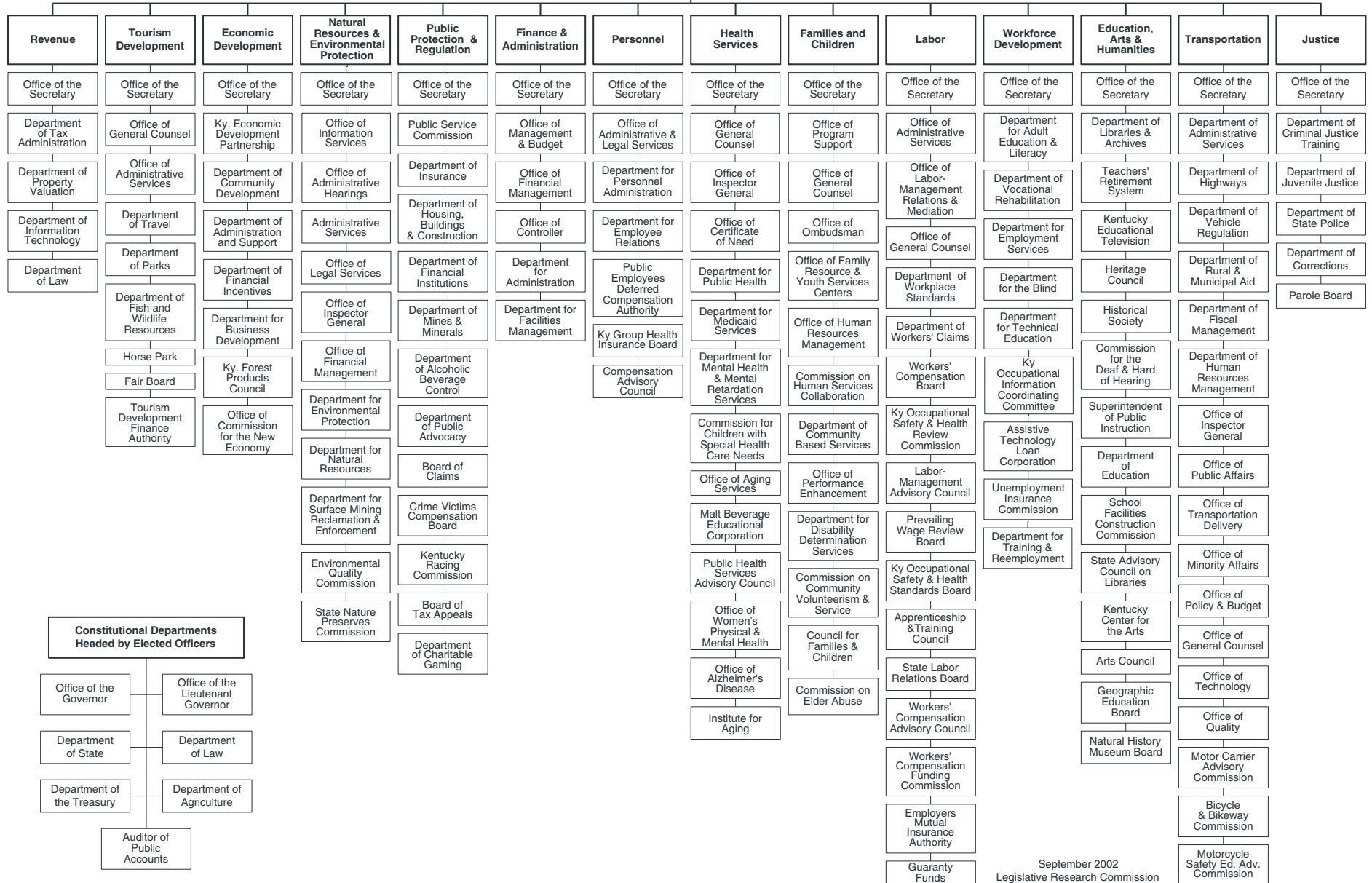
EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor of Kentucky

Secretary of the Cabinet

Governor's Office for Technology
Department for Local Government
Department of Military Affairs
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Council on Postsecondary Education
Commission on Human Rights
Commission on Women
Commission on Military Affairs
Commission on Small Business Advocacy

Office of State Budget Director
Governor's Office for Program Administration
Governor's Office for Policy & Management
Office of Early Childhood Development
Personnel Board



September 2002
Legislative Research Commission

APPENDIX 3

PERSONNEL APPOINTMENTS MADE BY THE GOVERNOR

- Constitution Section 222 Adjutant General (Must be a past or present officer. Qualifications by law see KRS 36.020)
- KRS 11.040 Secretary to the Governor's Executive Cabinet and other personnel for the Governor's office
- 11.068 State Budget Director, (Office of the State Budget Director)
- Governor's Office for Policy and Management
 - Governor's Office for Policy Research
 - Governor's Office for Economic Analysis
- 12.040 Heads of Departments. Commissioners, unless otherwise noted.

In the Justice Cabinet:

- Department of State Police (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - qualifications by law - see KRS 15A.020, 16.030)
- Department of Criminal Justice Training (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 15A.020)
- Department of Corrections (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 15A.020)
- Department of Juvenile Justice (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 15A.020)
- Office of General Counsel (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 15A.050, 12.210)
- Parole Board (Board appointed by Governor, executive director appointed by secretary - see KRS 439.320)

In the Education, Arts, and Humanities Cabinet:

- Department of Education (headed by commissioner appointed by State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education - see KRS 156.148)
- Department for Libraries and Archives (headed by commissioner whose title is state librarian - see KRS 171.130)
- Governor's Scholars Program (executive director appointed by secretary with the Governor's approval - see KRS 158.796)
- Heritage Division (director, who is also state historic preservation officer, appointed by Governor from nominations of Heritage Council; any staff employed by the Heritage Division must be approved by the Governor - see KRS 171.3801 and 171.381)

In the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet:

- Department for Environmental Protection (appointed by secretary with the Governor's approval - see KRS 224.10-020)
- Department for Natural Resources (appointed by secretary with the Governor's approval - see KRS 224.10-020)
- Department for Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (appointed by secretary with the Governor's approval - see KRS 224.10-020)

In the Transportation Cabinet:

- Department of Vehicle Regulation (appointed by secretary with the approval of the Governor - see KRS 12.040, 174.020)
- The Department of Rural and Municipal Aid (appointed by Governor - see KRS 174.020, 12.040)
- Department of Administrative Services (appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, 174.020)
- Department of Fiscal Management (appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, 174.020)
- The Department of Human Resources Management (appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, 174.020)
- Department of Highways (appointed by Governor on advice of secretary - see KRS 174.020, 12.040)

Offices attached to the Department of Highways

- The Office of Program Planning and Management (deputy appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, 174.020)
 - Office of Project Development (deputy appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, 174.020)
 - Office of Construction and Operations (deputy appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, 174.020)
 - Office of Intermodal Programs (deputy appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, 174.020)
 - State highway engineer (appointed by commissioner of highways with approval of Governor and secretary - qualifications by law - see KRS 176.020)
-
- Office of Public Affairs (executive director appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, KRS 174.020)
 - Office of Policy and Budget (executive director appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, KRS 174.020)
 - Office of Transportation Delivery (executive director appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, KRS 174.020)
 - Office of General Counsel and Legislative Affairs (executive director appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, 12.210, 174.020)
 - Office of Technology (executive director appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, KRS 174.020)

- Office of Quality (executive director appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, KRS 174.020)
- Office of Transportation Operations Center (executive director appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, KRS 174.020)
- Office of Minority Affairs (executive director appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, KRS 174.020)

In the Cabinet for Economic Development:

- Department of Administration and Support (appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, 154.12-222)
- Department for Business Development (appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, 154.12-225)
- Department of Financial Incentives (appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, 154.12-224)
- Department of Community Development (appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, 154.12-223)

In the Public Protection and Regulation Cabinet:

- Department of Insurance (with Senate confirmation - see KRS 304.2-020)
- Department of Housing, Buildings, and Construction (see KRS 227.205, 12.040)
- Department of Financial Institutions (must have three years' banking experience - see KRS 287.012)
- Department of Mines and Minerals (appointed by Governor - qualifications by law - see KRS 351.051, 351.060)
- Department of Public Advocacy (appointed by Governor from list of nominations by Public Advocacy Commission - qualifications by law - see KRS 31.015, 12.210, 31.020)
- Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (appointed by Governor - qualifications by law - see KRS 241.015)
- Deputy Secretary (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 12.050, 12.260)

In the Cabinet for Health Services:

- Department for Medicaid Services (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 194A.030, 12.050)
- Department for Public Health (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 194A.030, 12.050)
- Department for Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 194A.030, 12.050)
- Office of the Inspector General (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 194A.030)

- Commission for Children with Special Health Care Needs (executive director appointed by Governor - KRS 12.040, 194A.030)
- Office of the General Counsel (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 194A.030, 12.050, 12.210)
- Office of Aging Services (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 194A.030, 12.050)

In the Cabinet for Families and Children:

- Office of General Counsel (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 194B.030, 12.050, 12.210)
- Office of Program Support (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 194B.030, 12.050)
- Office of Family Resource and Youth Services Centers (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 194B.030, 12.050)
- Office of the Ombudsman (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 194B.030, 12.050)
- Office of Technology Services (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 194B.030, 12.050)
- Office of Human Resource Management (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 194B.030, 12.050)
- Department for Community Based Services (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 194B.030, 12.050)
- Department for Disability Determination Services (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 194B.030, 12.050)

In the Finance and Administration Cabinet:

- Deputy Secretary (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 42.013)
- Office of Legal and Legislative Services (executive director appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 42.013, 42.017, 12.210)
- Office of Management and Budget (executive director appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 42.013)
- Customer Resource Center (executive director appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 42.013)
- Administrative Policy and Audit Division (executive director appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 42.013)
- Office of Financial Management (executive director appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 42.014)
- Office of the Controller (executive director appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 42.014, 42.0201)
- Department for Administration (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 42.014)
- Department for Facilities Management (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 42.014)

- Office of Technology Operations (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 42.013, 42.029)
- Office of Capitol Plaza Operations (executive director appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 42.014)

In the Labor Cabinet:

- Department of Workplace Standards (see KRS 336.020)
- Department of Workers' Claims (see KRS 342.213)
- Office of the General Counsel (see KRS 336.015, 336.030, 12.210)
- Office of Administrative Services (see KRS 336.015, 336.030)
- Office of Labor-Management Relations and Mediation (see KRS 336.015, 336.030)
- Office of Information Technology (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 336.030, 343.015)

In the Revenue Cabinet:

- Office of Financial and Administrative Services (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 131.020)
- Office of Taxpayer Ombudsman (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 131.020)
- Department of Law (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 131.020)
- Department of Property Valuation (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 131.020)
- Department of Tax Administration (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 131.020)
- Department of Information Technology (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 131.020)

In the Tourism Cabinet:

- Department of Travel (appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, 148.522)
- Department of Parks (appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040, 148.011)
- Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (commissioner appointed by the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources Commission, Governor appoints members of the commission - see KRS 150.061)
- Office of Administrative Services (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - 148.522)
- State Fair Board (Governor appoints nine of the 14 members, president appointed by board, personnel appointed by president with Governor's approval - see KRS 247.090, 247.130)
- Office of General Counsel (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 148.522, 12.210)

- Kentucky Horse Park Commission (15 of 17 members appointed by Governor - see KRS 148.260)
- Tourism Development Authority (all seven members appointed by Governor - see KRS 148.850)

In the Cabinet for Workforce Development:

- Department for Technical Education (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 151B.025)
- Department for Adult Education and Literacy (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 151B.023)
- Department of Vocational Rehabilitation (appointed by secretary - see KRS 151B.020, 151B.185)
- Department for the Blind (appointed by Governor on recommendation of secretary - see KRS 151B.020, 163.470)
- Department for Employment Service (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 151B.280, 12.050)
- Kentucky Technical Education Personnel Board (appointed by Governor - see KRS 151B.097)
- Foundation for Adult Education (foundation is governed by a board of trustees appointed by the secretary of the Cabinet for Workforce Development)
- Unemployment Insurance Commission (appointed by Governor - see KRS 341.110)
- Department for Training and Reemployment (appointed by Governor - see KRS 151B.260, 12.040)

12.050 Unless otherwise provided by law, deputy heads of department and directors of divisions and institutions shall be appointed by the heads of the departments, and in statutory departments, the appointment of deputy heads of departments and the heads of divisions shall be with the prior written approval of the Governor. In departments each division head shall report to the head of the department to which the division is assigned.

12.255 Secretaries of program cabinets. The Governor appoints a secretary for each of the following program cabinets (see KRS 12.250, 12.255):

- Justice Cabinet (see KRS Chapter 15A)
- Education, Arts, and Humanities Cabinet
- Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet (see KRS Chapters 146, 224)
- Transportation Cabinet (see KRS Chapter 174)
- Cabinet for Economic Development (secretary to be appointed by Governor from nominations from Kentucky Economic Development Partnership board - see KRS 154.10-040c)
- Public Protection and Regulation Cabinet

- Cabinet for Health Services (see KRS Chapter 194A)
 - Cabinet for Families and Children (see KRS Chapter 194B)
 - Finance and Administration Cabinet (see KRS Chapter 42)
 - Tourism Cabinet (see KRS 148.522-148.525)
 - Revenue Cabinet (see KRS Chapter 131)
 - Labor Cabinet (see KRS Chapter 336)
 - Cabinet for Workforce Development (see KRS Chapter 151B)
 - Personnel Cabinet (see KRS Chapter 18A)
- 14.020 Assistant Secretary of State (appointed by Secretary of State with Governor's approval)
- 14.025 Directors of divisions of administration and corporations within the Department of State (appointed by Secretary of State with Governor's approval - see KRS 12.050)
- 18A.015 Department of Personnel
- Commissioner appointed by Governor - qualifications by law (see KRS 18A.015, 18A.025, 18A.030)
 - Division heads and principal assistants in Department of Personnel (appointed by commissioner with Governor's approval - see KRS 12.050, 18A.025)
- 154.12-203 Kentucky Commission on Military Affairs (executive director appointed by Governor)
- 36.130 Department of Military Affairs (adjutant general appoints officers and other personnel with Governor's approval)
- 40.300 Department of Veterans' Affairs (commissioner appointed by Governor)
- 37.200 Kentucky Active Militia (necessary officers appointed and commissioned by Governor)
- 147A.002 Department for Local Government
- Commissioner (appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040)
 - Deputies, assistants, attorneys, and other employees in the Department of Local Government (appointed by commissioner with Governor's approval)

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| 148.011 | Department of Parks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioner (appointed by Governor - see KRS 12.040) • Division directors (appointed by secretary with Governor's approval - see KRS 12.050) |
| 12.401 | Office of Early Childhood Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Director (appointed by Governor - see KRS 11.040) |
| 11.511 | Governors Office of Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Information Officer (appointed by Governor) |
| 153.600 | Poet laureate or writer laureate (appointed by Governor for two-year term) |
| 154A.030 | Kentucky Lottery Corporation <p>President (appointed by Governor subject to confirmation by board of directors)</p> |
| 164.11 | Council on Postsecondary Education (members appointed by Governor and confirmed by both the Senate and House of Representatives) |
| 171.130 | Department for Libraries and Archives (commissioner, with title of State Librarian, appointed by Governor) |
| 230.225 | Kentucky Racing Commission (executive director appointed by Governor - see KRS 230.230) |
| 277.270 | Railroad policemen (appointed and commissioned by Governor) |
| 344.150 | Kentucky Commission on Human Rights (members appointed by Governor, executive director appointed by commission - see KRS 344.180) |
| 344.510 | Commission on Women (executive director appointed by Governor) |
| 11.200 | Commission on Small Business Advocacy (executive director appointed by Governor at the recommendation of the commission) |
| 161.28 | Education Professional Standards Board (board members appointed by Governor and executive director appointed by board – see KRS 161.017) |

APPENDIX 4 **BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS GUIDE CATEGORIES** **(Guide to designations on following pages)**

KRS: Statute number creating board. “E” or “EXO” indicates executive order; “PL” indicates public law.

Nominated By: Nominated by or appointed by (other than Governor):

- A:** Association or council
- B:** Body (board, commission, etc.) itself
- C:** Other constitutional officer
- D:** Executive committee of political party
- E:** Interest group
- F:** Judicial entity
- G:** LRC or General Assembly
- H:** Multiple entities
- I:** Nonpartisan group
- J:** Other government agency or officer
- K:** Professional organization
- L:** Universities/colleges/student body presidents

Term: Length of term in years

Compensation: Compensation for service (listed in per diem reimbursement if available)

Expenses Paid: Whether expenses incurred in service are paid by the state

Ex-Officio: Whether body has ex-officio members

Governor Appoints: Number of members appointed directly by and at discretion of the Governor

Total Members: Total membership of board, including those not appointed at Governor’s discretion

Conditions for service:

Affiliation

Demographic

Geographic

Interest In

Knowledge

Occupation

Political Party:

Politically related

Representative Of

Other:

Any other condition

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Accountancy, State Board of | 325.230 | | 4 | 100 | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Administrative Law Judges - Dept. of Wrks Claims | 342.230(3) | F | 4 | Y | N | N | 17 | 17 | | | | | | X | | | |
| African-American Heritage Commission, KY | 171.800 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 17 | 21 | X | | | | | X | | X | |
| Aging, Institute for | 194A.090(3) | | 3 | N | Y | Y | 11 | 12 | | | | | | X | | X | X |
| Agricultural Conservation Easement | 262.906 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 7 | 11 | | | X | | | X | X | | |
| Agricultural Development Board | 248.707 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 11 | 15 | X | | | | | X | | X | |
| Agricultural Finance Corporation Board | 247.944 | | 4 | 50 | Y | Y | 9 | 12 | | | | | | X | | | |
| Agricultural Resource Development | 11.170 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 26 | 26 | X | | | | | X | | X | X |
| Agriculture Water Quality Authority | 224.71-110 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 13 | 15 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Agriculture, State Board of | 246.120 | A | 4 | 50 | Y | Y | 9 | 14 | X | | | | | X | X | | |
| Airport Board Advisory Committee, Kenton Co. | EXO 98-1665 | | 2 | N | Y | N | 1 | 11 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Airport Zoning Commission, KY | 183.862 | | 4 | 50 | Y | Y | 6 | 7 | | | | | X | | | | X |
| Alcohol and Drug Counselors, KY Bd. of Cert. | 309.081 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Alcoholic Beverage Control | 241.015 | | 4 | Y | N | Y | 2 | 3 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Animal Control Advisory Board | 258.117 | | 4 | 100 | Y | N | 12 | 12 | X | | | | | | | X | |
| Animal Diagnostic Laboratory Advisory | EXO 97-1374 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 7 | 9 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Appalachian Commission, KY | 11.182 | AEJ | 4 | N | Y | Y | 44 | 44 | X | | X | | | X | | X | |
| Appalachian/KY Artisans Gateway Center Authority | EXO 99-331 | J | 4 | N | Y | Y | 7 | 13 | X | | | | | X | | X | |
| Apprenticeship and Training | 343.020 | | 3 | N | Y | Y | 6 | 8 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Aquaculture Task Force, KY | HJR 98 | | | N | Y | Y | 7 | 13 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Architects, KY Board of | 323.150 | | 4 | 100 | Y | Y | 7 | 8 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Architects, St. Bd. of Examiners and Reg. of Land | 323A.150 | | 3 | 50 | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | | | | | X | | X | X |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Architectural Barriers Advisory Committee | 198B.250 | | 2 | N | Y | Y | 5 | 6 | | X | | | | | | X | |
| Archives and Records Commission, State | 171.420 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 17 | 17 | X | | | | | X | | X | |
| Art Therapists, KY Bd. of Cert. of Professional | 309.131 | A | 4 | N | N | N | 5 | 5 | X | | | X | | X | | | |
| Arts Board of Trustees, KY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foundation of the Arts Council, KY | 153.180 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 6 | 6 | X | | | | | | | | |
| | 153.215 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 16 | 16 | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Arts, Bd. of Dir. of the KY Center for the | 153.410 | | 4 | N | N | N | 15 | 15 | | | X | | | | | | |
| Ashland Community College Board of Directors | 164.600 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 7 | 9 | | | X | | | | | | |
| Ashland Community College Nominating Com. | EO 98-636 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | X | | | | X | X | |
| Assistive Technology Corp. Bd. of Dir., KY | 151B.455 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 6 | 7 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Athletic Commission, KY | 229.151 | | 4 | 100 | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | | | X | X | | X | |
| Athletic Trainers, KY Advisory Council on | 311.902 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | X | | | | | X | | X | X |
| Auctioneers, State Board of | 330.050 | | 3 | Y | N | N | 5 | 5 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Backside Improvement Commission | 230.218 | GK | | N | Y | N | 2 | 4 | X | | | | | | | X | |
| Barbering, KY Board of | 317.430 | | 2 | Y | Y | N | 5 | 5 | X | X | | | | X | | X | |
| Bicycle & Bikeway Commission, KY | 174.125 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| Biodiversity Council, KY | EXO 95-1391 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 9 | 9 | | | | | X | X | | X | |
| Blackacre State Nature Preserve, Task Force | SCR 1 | AGK | | | | | 4 | 16 | X | | | | | | | X | X |
| Blind State Rehabilitation Council, KY Dept for the | 163.470 | | 3 | 100 | Y | Y | 11 | 11 | X | X | | X | | | | | |
| Bluegrass District Community Technical College Bd. | 164.600 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 7 | 10 | | | X | | | X | | | X |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Bluegrass Dist. Comm. Tech. Coll. Nominating Com | EO 98-636 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | | | | | X | | X |
| Bluegrass State Skills Corporation Bd. of Dir. | 154.12-205 | | 4 | 100 | Y | Y | 13 | 18 | X | | | | X | | | | |
| Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules, Board of | 236.020 | A | 4 | N | Y | Y | 6 | 7 | | | | | X | | | X | |
| Bond Pool Commission | 350.705 | | 4 | 50 | Y | Y | 7 | 7 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Bowling Green Dist. Comm. Tech. Coll. Bd. of Dir | 164.600 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 7 | 10 | | | X | | | X | | | X |
| Bowling Green District Community Technical College | EO 98-636 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | | | | | X | | X |
| Brain Injury Trust Fund Board, KY Traumatic | 211.472 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 6 | 9 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Breast Cancer Advisory Committee | 214.554(5) | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 3 | 5 | | X | | | | | | X | |
| Breast Cancer Task Force, KY | EXO 98-194 | | | N | Y | N | 15 | 15 | X | | | | | X | | X | X |
| Brownsfield Task Force, Commonwealth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo Trace Covered Wooden Bridge Authority | 176.410 | | 4 | N | N | N | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Business Licensing Task Force | SCR 134 | AG | | | | Y | 1 | 10 | X | | | | | | | X | X |
| Capital Planning Advisory Board | 7A.110 | FG | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 15 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission | 211.859 | | | | | Y | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Central State Hospital Recovery Authority | 56.600 | J | 4 | N | N | Y | 2 | 6 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Charitable Asset Administration Board | 48.005(4)(a) | C | | N | N | N | 3 | 9 | | | | | X | | | | X |
| Charitable Gaming Advisory Commission | 238.520 | A | 4 | N | Y | Y | 9 | 9 | X | | | | | X | | X | |
| Chemical Demilitarization Citizen's Advisory Commission | PL 102-484 | | | N | N | N | 9 | 9 | X | | | | | X | | X | |
| Child Labor Committee | 339.230(3) | | | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | X | |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Prevention Board | 15.910 | | 3 | N | Y | Y | 10 | 15 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Child Sexual Abuse, KY Multidisciplinary Commission on | 431.650 | | | N | N | Y | 2 | 16 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Child Support Enforcement Commission | 15.290 | A | 4 | N | Y | Y | 5 | 9 | X | | | | | X | | X | |
| Child Support Guidelines Review Commission | 403.213 | F | | | | Y | 4 | 13 | | | X | | X | X | | X | |
| Children with an Emotional Disability, State Interagency Council for Service to | 200.505 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 2 | 7 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Children with Special Health Care Needs, Commission for | 194A.030 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| Children, KY State Advisory Panel for Exceptional | PL 94-142/EO95-1295 | | 3 | N | Y | Y | 21 | 26 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Children's Health Insurance Program, Advisory Council to KY | 205.6491 | | | N | N | N | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Chiropractic Examiners, KY State Board of | 312.025 | | 3 | Y | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | | | X | X | | | |
| Claims, Board of | 44.070 | | 4 | Y | N | N | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Clean Air Act Implementation Task Force | 96 HB 379, CH.380 | | | | | N | | | | | | | X | | X | | |
| Coal Council, KY | 154.12-252 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 9 | 14 | X | | | | | | X | | |
| Coal Operators Advisory Council, Small | 350.260 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 10 | 15 | | | | | X | X | | | |
| Commercial Mobile Radio Service Emergency Telecomm. Board, | 65.7623 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 8 | 10 | X | | | X | | | X | | |
| Commonwealth Venture Fund | 154.20-300 | | 4 | N | N | Y | 11 | 14 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Community and Technical College System Board of Regents, KY | 164.321 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 8 | 8 | | X | X | | | X | | | X |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Community Crisis Response Board, KY | 36.255 | | 2 | N | Y | Y | 6 | 15 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Community Volunteerism and Service, KY Comm. on | 194B.572 | | 3 | N | Y | Y | 25 | 25 | | | | | | | X | X | |
| Consumers' Advisory Council | 367.130 | | 3 | 25 | Y | Y | 16 | 16 | | X | | | X | X | | | |
| Correction and Community Service, Commission on | 439.302 | | 4 | 25 | Y | Y | 11 | 16 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Council for Health Services | | I | 3 | N | Y | Y | 19 | 19 | X | X | X | | | X | | X | X |
| Court Facilities Standards Committee | 26A.090 | | 4 | | | N | 1 | 1 | | | | | | X | | | |
| Crime Victims Compensation Board | 346.030 | | 4 | Y | N | N | 5 | 5 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Criminal Justice Council | 15A.040 | EFG | | N | Y | Y | 9 | 27 | | | | | X | X | | X | X |
| Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Commission on | 163.506 | A | 3 | N | Y | N | 7 | 7 | X | | | | | | | X | |
| Dentistry, KY Board of | 313.200 | A | 4 | 50 | Y | N | 9 | 9 | X | | | | | X | | | X |
| Developmental Disabilities, KY Council on | 194A.135 | | 3 | N | Y | Y | 17 | 26 | X | | | | | | | X | X |
| Dietitians and Nutritionists, KY Board of Licensure and Certification for | 310.040 | A | 4 | 100 | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | X | X |
| Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Governor's Council on | 403.700 | FG | | N | Y | Y | | | | | | | | X | | X | X |
| Early Childhood Business Council | 200.709 | | 2 | N | Y | N | 15 | 15 | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Early Childhood Development Authority | 200.700 | G | 4 | N | Y | Y | 11 | 17 | X | | | | | | | | X |
| Early Childhood Professional Development Council | 200.711 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 15 | 15 | | | | | | X | | | |
| Early Intervention System Interagency Coordinating Council, KY | EO93-393/PL102.119 | | 3 | N | Y | Y | 25 | 25 | X | | | | | X | | X | X |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Early Reading Incentive Grant Steering Committee | 158.794 | | 3 | N | Y | Y | 12 | 15 | X | | | | X | X | | | X |
| Earthquake Risk Reduction, Governor's Council for | EO 2000-713 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 27 | 27 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| East KY Corporation Board of Directors | 154.33-525 | | | N | Y | N | 3 | 3 | | | | X | | | | | |
| Eastern KY Exposition Center Corporation Bd. of Dir. | EXO 98-1020 | J | 4 | | | N | 4 | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern KY University Board of Regents | 164.321 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 8 | 8 | | X | X | | | X | | | |
| Economic Development Partnership Board, KY | 154.10-010 | AI | 4 | N | Y | Y | | 13 | X | | | | | | | X | |
| Economic Status of Kentucky's Women, Governor's Task Force on the | EO 2001-1412 | | 1 | N | Y | N | 47 | 47 | | | | | | | | | |
| Economy and the Environment, KY Roundtable on the | 12.029 | | 3 | N | Y | Y | 11 | 14 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Education Assistance Authority Board of Directors, KY Higher | 164.746 | | 4 | 65 | Y | Y | 7 | 10 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Education Board, Southern Regional | 164.530 | G | 4 | | | Y | 4 | 5 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Education Commission of the States | 156.715 | G | | N | Y | Y | 4 | 7 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Education Nominating Committee, Governor's Postsecondary | 164.005 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | X | X | | | | X | | |
| Education Personnel Board, KY Technical | EO 2001-796 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | X | | | | | | | | |
| Education Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund Board of Directors, Commonwealth Postsecondary | 164A.703 | CD | N | | Y | Y | 3 | 11 | | | | | | | | | X |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Education Professional Standards Board | 161.028 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 15 | 17 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Education Student Loan Corporation Board of Directors, KY Higher | 164A.050 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 8 | 11 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Education Technology, Council for | 156.666 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 8 | 11 | X | | | | | | | X | |
| Education, KY Advisory Council for Gifted and Talented | 158.648 | | 3 | N | Y | Y | 19 | 22 | | | | | X | | | X | X |
| Education, KY Board of | 156.029 | | 4 | 100 | Y | Y | 11 | 12 | | | X | | | | | | X |
| Education, KY Council on Postsecondary | 164.011 | | 1,4,6 | 100 | Y | Y | 15 | 16 | | X | X | | | | X | X | |
| Education, State Board for Proprietary | 165A.340 | | 4 | 100 | Y | N | 12 | 12 | | | | | | | | X | X |
| Education, State Council for Community | 160.158 | | Indefinite | N | Y | N | 15 | 15 | X | | | | | | | X | X |
| Education, Task Force on Adult | SCR 126 | G | | | | N | 6 | 18 | | | | | | | | | |
| Education, The Strategic Committee on Postsecondary* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Educational Television, KY Authority for | 168.040 | K | 4 | 50 | Y | Y | 5 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Egg Marketing Board | 260.570 | A | 3 | 25 | Y | Y | 6 | 7 | X | | | | | | X | X | |
| Elder Abuse, KY Commission on | EO 2002-786 | G | | N | Y | Y | | 28 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Election Finance, KY Registry of | 121.110 | CD | 4 | 65 | Y | N | 4 | 7 | X | | | | | | X | X | |
| Elections, State Board of | 117.015 | | 4 | Y | N | Y | 6 | 7 | | X | | | | | X | | |
| Electric Generation and Transmission Siting, KY State Board on | 278.702 | | | N | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | X | | | X | | X | |
| Electrical Advisory Committee | 227.530 | | 4 | 50 | Y | N | 11 | 11 | | | | | X | | | | |
| Electricity Restructuring Task Force | HJR 95 | G | | N | Y | Y | 10 | 20 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Elizabethtown Community College Bd. of Directors | 164.600 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 7 | 10 | | | X | | | X | | | X |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Elizabethtown Community College Nominating Commission | EO 98-636 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | | | | | X | | X |
| Embalmers and Funeral Directors, State Board of | 316.170 | A | 4 | 100 | Y | N | 5 | 5 | X | | | | | | | | X |
| Emergency Communications Committee, the KY | EXO 96-1540 | | | N | Y | N | 19 | 19 | X | | | | | X | | X | |
| Emergency Response Commission, KY | 39E.030 | | 2 | N | Y | N | 25 | 25 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Employees Retirement System, Board of Trustees of the | 61.645 | K | 4 | 80 | Y | Y | 3 | 8 | | | | | X | X | | | X |
| Employers' Mutual Insurance Authority, Board of Directors of the | 342.807 | | 4 | Y | Y | Y | 7 | 10 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Engineers and Land Surveyors, State Board of Licensure for Professional | 322.230 | | 4 | 50 | Y | Y | 9 | 11 | X | | | | | | | | X |
| Enterprise Zone Authority of KY | 154.45-060 | A | 4 | 100 | Y | Y | 11 | 11 | X | | | | | | | X | X |
| Environmental Education Council, KY | 157.910 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 9 | 9 | | X | | X | X | | | X | |
| Environmental Quality Commission | 224.01-100 | | 4 | 25 | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | X | | | | | | | X |
| Equine Drug Research Council, KY | 230.265 | AI | 4 | N | Y | N | 9 | 9 | X | | | | | X | | X | |
| Ethics Commission, Executive Branch | 11A.060 | | 4 | 100 | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Fair Board, State | 247.090 | AG | 4 | 100 | Y | Y | 10 | 15 | | | X | | | | X | X | |
| Families and Children, Council for | 194B.090 | | | N | Y | Y | 21 | 21 | | | | | X | X | | X | |
| Family Farms, Governor's Commission on | EO 98-482 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 25 | 28 | | | X | | | | | X | |
| Family Health Care Providers, KY Board of | 216.920 | | | N | Y | N | 9 | 9 | X | | | | | | | X | |
| Financial Institutions Board | 287.013 | | 4 | 100 | Y | Y | 12 | 12 | | | | X | | X | | X | X |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Fire Protection Personnel Standards and Education, Commission on | 95A.020 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 17 | 19 | | | | | | X | | X | X |
| Fish and Wildlife Resources Commission | 150.022 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 9 | 9 | | | X | | | | X | | |
| Flood Control Advisory Commission | 151.560 | G | 4 | N | Y | N | 15 | 15 | | | X | | | X | | X | |
| Forest Products Council, KY | 154.47-110 | AI | 4 | N | Y | Y | | 12 | X | | | X | | | | X | |
| Forestry Best Management Practices Board | 149.350 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 15 | 15 | X | | | | | X | | X | |
| Foundation for a Health KY Board of Directors | HB 629 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Franklin Co. Covered Wooden Bridge Authority | 176.410 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Gas System Restoration and Development Project Account Review Board | 147A.200(2) | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Geographer, State | 151.810 | | 1 | N | N | N | 1 | 1 | | X | | | X | | | | |
| Geographic Education Board, KY | HB 254 | | 2 | N | Y | N | 12 | 12 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Geographic Information Advisory Council | 11.515 | AI | 4 | N | Y | N | 26 | 26 | X | | | | | X | | X | |
| Geological Survey Advisory Board, KY | EO 84-925 | | 3 | | | Y | 12 | 13 | | X | X | | | | | | |
| Geologists, Board of Registration for Professional | 322A.020 | | 4 | Y | Y | Y | 4 | 5 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Governmental Services Center Authority | 164.357 | | | N | Y | Y | 2 | 7 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Grape and Wine Council, KY | 260.165 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 9 | 10 | X | | | | | X | | X | |
| Greenup Co. Covered Wooden Bridge Authority | 176.410 | | 4 | N | N | N | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Hairdressers and Cosmetologists, KY Board of | 317A.030 | | 2 | 100 | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Hazard Community College Board of | 164.600 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 7 | 10 | | | X | | | X | | | X |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hazard Community College Nominating Commission | EO 98-636 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | | | | | X | | X |
| Health Care Improvement Authority Board, KY | 304.17B-003 | G | 4 | N | Y | Y | 6 | 15 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Health Insurance Advisory Council | 304.17A-080 | | 2 | N | Y | Y | 8 | 9 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Hearing Instrument, KY Licensing Board for Specialists in | 334.140 | | 4 | 100 | Y | Y | 9 | 10 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning Contractors, KY Board of | 198B.652 | | 3 | 25 | Y | Y | 7 | 8 | X | | | | | X | | X | X |
| Hemophilia Advisory Committee | 200.560 | A | 4 | N | Y | Y | 9 | 9 | X | | | | | | | X | |
| Henderson Community College Board of Directors | 164.600 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 7 | 10 | | | X | | | X | | | X |
| Henderson Community College Nominating Commission | EO 98-636 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | | | | | X | | X |
| Heritage Council, KY | 171.3801 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 16 | 16 | | | | X | | | | | |
| Heritage Land Conservation Fund Board, KY | 146.560 | AI | 3 | N | Y | Y | 12 | 20 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Historic Preservation Review Board, KY | 171.384 | | 4 | 25 | Y | N | 11 | 11 | | | | | X | X | | X | X |
| Historic Properties Advisory Commission | 11.026 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 14 | 14 | | | X | | X | | | | X |
| Historical Records Advisory Board, State | EXO 76-45 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 11 | 13 | | | | | | | | | |
| History Commission, KY Oral | 153.380 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 10 | 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| History Museum Board of Directors, KY Natural | SB 216 SEC2(2) | | 3 | N | Y | N | 2 | 7 | | X | | | | X | | | |
| Hopkinsville Community College Board of Directors | 164.600 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 7 | 10 | | | X | | | X | | | X |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Hopkinsville Community College Nominating Commission | EO 98-636 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | | | | | X | | X |
| Horse Park Commission, KY | 148.260 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 15 | 17 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Housing Corporation Board of Directors, KY | 198A.030 | | 4 | 100 | Y | Y | 8 | 14 | | | | X | | | | X | |
| Housing, Buildings, and Construction, KY | 198B.020 | | 4 | 50 | Y | Y | 16 | 20 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Human Rights, Commission on | 344.150 | | 3 | 65 | Y | N | 11 | 11 | | | X | | | | | | X |
| Humanities Council, KY | | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Independent Living Council, Statewide | 151B.240 | | 3 | 100 | Y | Y | | | | X | | | | X | | X | |
| Information Technology Advisory Council, | 11.513 | G | 2 | N | Y | Y | 12 | 16 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Infrastructure Authority, KY | 224A.030 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 5 | 10 | X | | | | | | | X | |
| Innovation Commission, KY | 164.6015 | G | 4 | N | Y | Y | 8 | 15 | | | | | X | | | X | |
| Interpreters for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, KY Board of | 309.302 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission | ~ | | 4 | | | N | 1 | 15 | | | | | | | | | |
| Interstate Park Commission, The Breaks | 148.220 | | 4 | N | N | N | 3 | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Interstate Water Sanitation Board | 224.18-710 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Investment Commission, State | 42.500 | A | 4 | | | N | 2 | 5 | X | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson Community College Board of Directors | 164.600 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 7 | 10 | | | X | | | X | | | X |
| Jefferson Community College Nominating Commission | EO 98-636 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | | | | | X | | X |
| Judicial Form Retirement System | 21.530 | FG | 4 | 75 | Y | N | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 2nd Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 3rd Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 5th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 6th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 7th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 8th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 9th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 10th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 11th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 12th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 13th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 14th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 15th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 16th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 17th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 19th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 20th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 21st Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 22nd Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 24th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 25th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 27th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 28th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 30th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 31st Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 32nd Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 33rd Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 34th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 35th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 37th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 38th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 39th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 41st Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 42nd Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 43rd Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 44th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 45th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 46th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 47th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 48th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 50th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 51st Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 53rd Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 54th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 55th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 57th Judicial Circuit & 40th Judicial District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 58th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission - 59th Judicial Circuit & District | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Judicial Nominating Commission (Court of Appeals & Supreme Court) | 34.010 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 7 | X | | | | | X | X | | |
| Judicial Retirement and Removal | 34.310 | | 4 | 60 | Y | N | 2 | 2 | | | | | | X | X | | |
| Juvenile Justice Advisory Board | 15A.065 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 33 | 33 | | X | | | | X | | X | X |
| KY River Authority | 151.710 | | 4 | 100 | Y | Y | 10 | 11 | | | X | | X | X | | | |
| KY State University Board of Regents | 164.321 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 8 | 8 | | X | | | | X | X | | X |
| Labor Relations Board, State | 345.120 | | 4 | 50 | Y | N | 3 | 3 | | | | | | X | | | |
| Land Bank Authority | 65.360 | FJ | 4 | | | N | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Law Enforcement Council, KY | 15.315/02 SB 156 | | 4 | | | Y | 11 | 19 | X | | | | | X | | X | |
| Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission | 2002 HB 737 | G | | | | N | 6 | 19 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Librarians, State Board for the Certification of | 171.240 | A | 4 | 25 | Y | Y | 5 | 6 | | | | | | X | | | |
| Libraries, KY State Advisory Council on | 173.810 | | 4 | 25 | Y | N | 21 | 21 | | | | | | | | X | X |
| Literacy Partnership, KY | EXO 99-553 | | | N | Y | Y | 26 | 26 | X | | | | | X | | X | |
| Local Government Tax Structure Task Force | 64.345 | G | | N | Y | Y | 16 | 30 | X | | X | | X | X | | X | |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Long-Term Policy Research Center Board, KY | 7B.030 | G | 4 | 100 | Y | N | 10 | 21 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Lottery Corporation Board of Directors, KY | 154A.030 | | 4 | Y | Y | Y | 7 | 8 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Louisville/Jefferson Co. Air Board | 183.132(6)c | FJ | 4 | N | Y | N | 2 | 11 | | | X | | | X | | | |
| Louisville/Jefferson Co. Tourist and Convention Commission | 91A.370 | | 3 | N | Y | N | 3 | 9 | | | X | | | | | | |
| Lung Cancer Research Project, Governance Board of the | 164.476 | | 4 | | | N | 9 | 9 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Madisonville Community College Board of Directors | 164.600 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 7 | 10 | | | X | | | X | | | X |
| Madisonville Community College Nominating Commission | EO 98-636 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | | | | | X | | X |
| Malt Beverage Educational Corporation Board of Directors | 211.285 | G | | | | N | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufactured Home Certification and Licensure Board | 227.56 | | 4 | 50 | Y | Y | 7 | 10 | | | | | | | | X | X |
| Mapping Advisory Committee, KY | EXO 86-4 | | Indefinite | | | N | | | | | | | | | | X | |
| Marijuana Strike Task Force, Governor's | EXO 97-135 | | Indefinite | N | Y | N | | | X | | | | | | | X | |
| Marriage and Family Therapists, KY Board of Licensure of | 335.310 | | 4 | 100 | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Martin Luther King, Jr. State Commission | EO 2001-15 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 13 | 13 | | X | X | | | | | | |
| Massage Therapy, KY Board of Licensure for | 309.354 | | 3 | 100 | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | | X | | X | | X | |
| Maysville Community College Bd of Directors | 164.600 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 7 | 10 | | | X | | | X | | | X |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Maysville Community College Nominating Commission | EO 98-636 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | | | | | X | | X |
| Medical Assistance, Advisory Council for | 205.540 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 17 | 18 | X | | | | | | | X | |
| Medical Licensure, State Bd. of | 311.530 | A | 4 | 100 | Y | Y | 11 | 15 | X | | | | | X | | X | |
| Mental Retardation & Other Developmental Disabilities, KY Commission on Services and Supports for Individuals with | 210.575 | G | 4 | 25 | Y | Y | 14 | 25 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Military Affairs, KY Commission on | 154.12-203 | G | 4 | N | Y | Y | 5 | 30 | X | | | | X | X | | X | |
| Military Heritage Commission, KY | 171.782 | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Military Museum Committee, KY | 171.345(4) | B | 4 | N | Y | Y | 6 | 8 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Mine Safety Review Commission | 351.1041 | | 4 | Y | N | N | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Mining Board, The | 351.105 | A | 4 | 150 | Y | N | 8 | 8 | X | | X | | | | | X | |
| Minority Employment, Business Affairs and Economic Development Council, Governor's | EO 99-600 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 15 | 17 | | | | | | | | | |
| Minority Management Trainee Task Force, Governor's | EXO 95-911 | L | | | | | 12 | 13 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mississippi Delta Development Commission, Lower | S.2836 | AJ | | N | Y | N | 1 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mississippi River Parkway Commission of KY | 176.500 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 4 | 10 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Morehead State University Board of Regents | 164.321 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 8 | 8 | | X | X | | | X | | | |
| Motor Carrier Advisory Committee, KY | 281.900 | G | 3 | N | Y | Y | 9 | 13 | | | | | | | | X | |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Motor Vehicle Commission | 190.058 | | 3 | 200 | Y | N | 11 | 12 | | | X | | | | X | X | |
| Motorcycle Advisory Commission for Highway Safety | 176.506 | | 4 | N | N | N | 7 | 7 | X | | | | | | | X | |
| Motorcycle Safety Education Advisory Commission | 186.893 | AG | 4 | N | N | N | 7 | 7 | X | | | | | | | | X |
| Murray State University Board of Regents | 164.321 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 8 | 8 | | X | X | | | X | | | |
| My Old KY Home Advisory Commission | 148.400 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 11 | 11 | | | | X | | X | | X | |
| National Guard and Reserve Employers' Council KY | 36.145 | G | 4 | N | N | N | 1 | 8 | X | | | | | | | X | |
| Native-American Heritage Commission | EO 99-1080 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 16 | 17 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Nature Preserves Commission, KY | 146.425 | | 3 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | | | | X | | X | |
| North America International Livestock Exposition Committee | 247.226 | AL | 4 | N | Y | Y | 2 | 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern KY Convention Center Corporation Bd. of Dir. | 154.90-010 | FJ | 4 | | | N | 3 | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern KY University Board of Regents | 164.321 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 8 | 8 | | X | X | | | X | | | |
| Northern KY District Community Technical College Board of Directors | 164.600 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 7 | 10 | | | X | | | X | | | X |
| Northern KY District Community Technical College Nominating Commission | EO 98-636 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | | | | | X | | X |
| Nursing Home Administrators, KY Board of Licensure for | 216A.040 | AI | 4 | 50 | Y | Y | 9 | 10 | X | | | | | X | | | |
| Nursing Workforce Foundation | 314.452 | A | 4 | N | Y | N | - | 11 | X | | X | | | X | | | |
| Nursing, Board of | 314.121 | A | 4 | 150 | Y | N | 16 | 16 | | X | | X | | X | | | |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, KY | 151B.215 | | | N | Y | Y | 5 | 16 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, KY | 338.071 | | 4 | Y | N | N | 3 | 3 | | | | | X | | | X | |
| Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, KY | 338.051 | A | 3 | 25 | Y | N | 12 | 12 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Occupational Therapy, KY Board of Licensure for | 319A.020 | A | 3 | Y | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | | | | X | | | |
| Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact | 224.18-760 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, KY | 353.565 | | 4 | 150 | Y | Y | 4 | 5 | | | X | | | X | | | |
| Ophthalmic Dispensers, KY Board of | 326.020 | | 4 | 50 | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Optometric Examiners, KY Board of | 320.230 | A | 4 | 125 | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | | | | | X | | | |
| Owensboro Community College Board of Directors | 164.600 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 7 | 10 | | | X | | | X | | | X |
| Owensboro Community College Nominating Commission | EO 98-636 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | | | | | X | | X |
| Parks Commission, State | 148.815 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 6 | 13 | | | | | X | X | | | |
| Parole Board | 439.320 | | 4 | Y | Y | N | 9 | 9 | | | | | X | X | X | | |
| Pastoral Counselors, KY Board of Certification of Fee-Based | 335.610 | A | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Perryville Battlefield Commission | EO 93-537 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 28 | 28 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Personnel Board | 18A.050 | G | 4 | 100 | Y | N | 5 | 7 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Pest Control Advisory Board | 217B.505 | AJL | 2 | N | Y | Y | 3 | 8 | X | | | | | | | | |
| Pharmacy & Therapeutics Advisory Committee | 205.564 | G | 3 | N | Y | N | 10 | 14 | | | | | | X | | | |
| Pharmacy, KY Board of | 315.150 | A | 3 | 100 | Y | N | 6 | 6 | | | | | | X | | | |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical Therapy, State Board of | 327.030 | A | 4 | 120 | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Plumbing Code Committee, State | 318.071 | A | 2 | 25 | Y | N | 7 | 8 | X | | | | | | | | |
| Podiatry, State Board of | 311.410 | A | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | X | | | | | | | | X |
| Police Personnel Board, State | 16.050 | | 4 | 50 | Y | Y | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Pollution Prevention Board of Directors, Center for | | | 3 | N | Y | Y | 7 | 10 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Prestonsburg Community College Board of Directors | 164.600 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 7 | 10 | | | X | | | X | | | X |
| Prestonsburg Community College Nominating Commission | EO 98-636 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | | | | | X | | X |
| Prevailing Wage Review Board | 337.522 | K | 4 | N | Y | N | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | X | |
| Private Investigators, KY Board of Licensure for | 329A.020 | C | 2 | Y | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | | | | X | | | |
| Professional Counselors, KY Board of Licensed | 335.51 | A | 4 | 100 | Y | N | 7 | 7 | X | | | | | X | | | |
| Property and Buildings Commission, State | 56.450 | | 1 | N | Y | Y | - | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Prosecutors Advisory Council | 15.705 | A | | 25 | Y | N | 9 | 9 | | | X | | | X | | | |
| Psychology, KY Board of Examiners of | 319.020 | A | 4 | 100 | Y | N | 6 | 6 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Public Advocacy Commission | 31.015 | A | 4 | 100 | Y | Y | 12 | 12 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Public Employees Deferred Compensation Authority, KY | 18A.245 | | 4 | 45 | Y | Y | 4 | 7 | | | | | X | | | X | |
| Public Health Services Advisory Council | 194A.090 | | 3 | N | Y | Y | 6 | 19 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Public Officials Compensation Commission | 64.742 | FG | 4 | 50 | Y | N | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Service Commission | 278.050 | | 4 | Y | Y | N | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Racing Commission, KY | 230.225 | A | 4 | 50 | Y | N | 11 | 11 | X | | | | | | | X | |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Racing Health & Welfare Fund, Inc., Bd. of Dir. of the | Sec 2 Art II | | 1 | | | N | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Real Estate Appraisers Board | 324A.015 | | 3 | 100 | Y | N | | | | | X | | | | | X | |
| Real Estate Commission, KY | 324.281 | A | 4 | Y | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Recreational Vehicle Certification and Licensure Board | 227.565 | | 4 | 50 | Y | Y | 6 | 9 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Red Fox Tri-County Cooperative Corporation | EXO 98-1025 | F | 4 | | | Y | 3 | 10 | | | X | | | | | | |
| Regional Supported Living Councils - Region I - Western KY MH/MR Bd. | 210.785 | | 3 | N | N | N | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Regional Supported Living Councils - Region II - Pennyroyal MH/MR Board | 210.785 | | 3 | N | N | N | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Regional Supported Living Councils - Region III - RiverValley Behavioral Health | 210.785 | | 3 | N | N | N | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Regional Supported Living Councils - Region IV - Lifeskills, Inc. | 210.785 | | 3 | N | N | N | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Regional Supported Living Councils - Region V - Communicate, Inc. | 210.785 | | 3 | N | N | N | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Regional Supported Living Councils - Region VI - Seven Counties Services, Inc. | 210.785 | | 3 | N | N | N | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Regional Supported Living Councils - Region VII - Northern KY MH/MR Board | 210.785 | | 3 | N | N | N | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | X |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Regional Supported Living Councils - Region VIII - Comprehend, Inc. | 210.785 | | 3 | N | N | N | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Regional Supported Living Councils - Region X - Pathways, Inc. | 210.785 | | 3 | N | N | N | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Regional Supported Living Councils - Region XI - Mountain MH/MR Board | 210.785 | | 3 | N | N | N | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Regional Supported Living Councils - Region XII - KY River Community Care | 210.785 | | 3 | N | N | N | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Regional Supported Living Councils - Region XIII - Cumberland River MH/MR Board | 210.785 | | 3 | N | N | N | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Regional Supported Living Councils - Region XIV - ADANTA | 210.785 | | 3 | N | N | N | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Regional Supported Living Councils - Region XV - Bluegrass MH/MR Board | 210.785 | | 3 | N | N | N | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Respiratory Care, Board of | 314A.200 | A | 3 | 50 | Y | Y | 7 | 7 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Robotics & Manufacturing Systems Advisory Board, Center for | EXO 87-973 | | 4 | N | N | N | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| School Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability Council | 158.6452 | K | 4 | N | Y | N | 17 | 17 | | X | | | | X | | | X |
| School Facilities Construction Commission | 157.617 | | 6 | N | Y | Y | 8 | 9 | | | | | X | | | | X |
| School Safety Board of Directors, Center for | 158.442 | A | 2 | N | Y | Y | - | 11 | X | | | | | X | | | |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Sex Offender Risk Assessment Advisory Board | 17.556 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 7 | 11 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Advisory Council | 314.142 | J | 4 | N | Y | Y | 4 | 14 | | | | | X | | | | |
| Small Business Advocacy, Commission on | 11.200 | A | 4 | N | Y | Y | 25 | 31 | X | | | | | | | X | |
| Small Business Stationary Source Compliance Advisory Panel | 224.20-510 | GJ | 4 | N | Y | N | 6 | 11 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Smart Growth, Governor's Task Force on | EO 2001-628 | | | N | Y | N | 27 | 35 | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Work, KY Board of | 335.050 | | 4 | 125 | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Somerset Community College Board of Directors | 164.600 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 7 | 10 | | | X | | | X | | | X |
| Somerset Community College Nominating Commission | EO 98-636 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | | | | | X | | X |
| Southeast Community College Board of Directors | 164.600 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 7 | 10 | | | X | | | X | | | X |
| Southeast Community College Nominating Commission | EO 98-636 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | | | | | X | | X |
| Southern Growth Policies Board | 147.580 | G | | N | Y | N | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern State Energy Board | 152.212 | G | 2 | N | Y | N | 3 | 3 | | | | | | X | | | |
| Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology, Board of | | | 3 | Y | Y | N | 8 | 8 | | | | | | X | | | |
| Spinal Cord and Head Injury Research Board, KY | 211.500 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| State Supported Living Council | 210.775 | A | 3 | N | Y | Y | 8 | 10 | X | | | | | | | X | |
| Substance Abuse Policy Board, KY Agency for | 12.330/EO2002-25 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 19 | 19 | X | | | | | | | X | X |
| Task Force on Senior Citizens and the Workforce | HJR 73 | G | | | | N | 6 | 18 | | | | | | | | | |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Tax Appeals, KY Board of | 131.315 | | 4 | Y | N | N | 3 | 3 | | | | | | X | | | |
| Teacher Quality, Commonwealth Task Force on | EO 99-118 | G | | | | N | 6 | 18 | | | | | | | | | |
| Telehealth Board | 11.550 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 9 | | | | | | X | | | |
| Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Development Authority | 182.300 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Tobacco Marketing and Export Advisory Council, Governor's | EO 00-1117/00-1314 | | 4 | N | Y | Y | 13 | 13 | X | | | | | X | | X | |
| Tobacco Research Board, the KY | 248.510 | AG | 2 | N | Y | N | 3 | 13 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Tobacco Settlement Trust Corporation Board of Directors, the KY | EXO 99-1000 | G | 4 | N | Y | Y | 9 | 14 | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Tourism Development Finance Authority | EO 2000-1503 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| Transportation and Tourism Interagency Committee | EXO 93-616 | | 2 | | | N | | | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Transportation Center Advisory Board, KY | 177.375 | AF | 2 | N | Y | Y | 9 | 9 | X | | | | | | | | X |
| Turnpike Authority of KY | 175.430 | | 4 | | | N | | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment Insurance Commission | 341.110 | | 4 | Y | N | Y | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | X | |
| University of Kentucky Board of Trustees | 164.131 | | 6 | N | Y | Y | 16 | 16 | | X | X | | | X | X | | X |
| University of Louisville Board of Trustees | 164.821 | | 6 | N | Y | Y | 17 | 17 | | X | X | | | X | X | | X |
| Utility Tax Policy, Task Force on | HJR 89 | G | | | | N | 6 | 18 | | | | | | | | | |
| Veterans Affairs, Advisory Board for | 40.305 | K | 3 | N | Y | N | 7 | 7 | X | | | | | | | | |
| Veterans Program Trust Fund Board of Directors | | | 3 | | | Y | 10 | 10 | X | | | | | | | | X |
| Veterinary Examiners, KY Board of | 321.230 | | 4 | 100 | Y | Y | 8 | 9 | | | | | | | | | X |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Vocational Rehabilitation, Statewide Advisory Council for | 151B.245/PL 102-569 | | 3 | 100 | Y | Y | 27 | 27 | X | | | | | | | X | X |
| Washington Co. Covered Wooden Bridge Authority | 176.410 | | 4 | N | N | N | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Wastewater System Operators, KY Board of Certification of | 224.73-110 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 8 | 8 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Water Resource Development Commission | 147A.011 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 13 | 13 | X | | | | | | | | X |
| Water Well Certification Board, KY | 223.415 | | 3 | N | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | X | X |
| Waterfront Development Corporation Board of Directors | Art. XI | FJ | 4 | | | N | 5 | 15 | | | | | | | | | |
| Watershed Task Force, KY | 02 SCR 17 | G | | | | N | | 10 | X | | | | | | | | |
| West KY Corporation Board of Directors | 154.85-025 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 3 | 3 | | | X | | | | | | |
| West KY Community & Technical College District Board of Directors | 164.600 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 7 | 10 | | | X | | | X | | | X |
| West KY Community & Technical College District Nominating Commission | EO 98-636 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 5 | 5 | | X | | | | | X | | X |
| Western KY University Board of Regents | 164.321 | | 6 | N | Y | N | 8 | 8 | | X | X | | | X | | | |
| Wireless Interoperability Executive Committee, KY | 03 HB 309 | | 2 | N | N | Y | 7 | 21 | X | | | | | | | | |
| Women, KY Commission on | 344.510 | | 4 | N | Y | N | 24 | 26 | | X | X | | | | | | X |
| Wood Products Competitiveness Corporation Board, KY | 154.47-015 | AL | 4 | N | Y | N | 13 | 13 | | | | | | X | | X | |
| Workers' Compensation Advisory Council, KY | 342.0012 | | 4 | | | N | 16 | 16 | | | | | | | | X | |

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

| Body Name | KRS | Nominated By | Term (Years) | Compensation | Expenses Paid | Ex-Officio | Governor Appoints | Total Members | Conditions for Service | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Affiliation | Demo-graphic | Geo-graphic | Interest In | Knowledge | Occupation | Political Party | Representative Of | Other |
| Workers' Compensation Board, KY | 342.215 | B | 4 | Y | N | N | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | X |
| Workers' Compensation Funding Commission, KY | 342.1224 | AJ | 4 | N | Y | Y | 4 | 7 | X | | | | | | | X | |
| Workers' Compensation Nominating Commission, KY | 342.213 | | 4 | 100 | Y | N | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | X | X | |
| Workforce Investment Board, KY | EO 99-226 | G | 4 | N | Y | Y | 20 | 25 | | X | X | | X | X | X | X | |
| * These Boards and Commissions are in the planning stages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX 5

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION

Gubernatorial Appointments Subject to Senate Confirmation

Administrative Law Judges, Department of Workers' Claim (KRS 342.230)
Board of Employers' Mutual Insurance Authority (KRS 342.807)
Charitable Asset Administration Board (KRS 48.005(4)(a))
Commercial Mobile Radio Service Emergency Telecommunications, State Administrator (KRS 65.7625)
Department of Insurance, Commissioner (KRS 304.2-020)
Department of Workers' Claims, Commissioner (KRS 342.228)
Kentucky Board of Tax Appeals (KRS 131.315)
Kentucky Housing Corporation Board of Directors (KRS 198A.030)
*Kentucky Lottery Corporation Board of Directors (KRS 154A.030)
Kentucky Registry of Election Finance (KRS 121.110)
Parole Board (KRS 439.320)
*Personnel Board (KRS 18A.050)
*Public Service Commission (KRS 278.050)
Workers' Compensation Nominating Commission (KRS 342.213)

Gubernatorial Appointments Subject to Dual Confirmation (House and Senate)

Agriculture Development Board (KRS 248.707)
Education Professional Standards Board (KRS 161.028)
Governor's Postsecondary Education Nominating Committee (KRS 164.005)
Kentucky Board of Education (KRS 156.029)
Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education (KRS 164.011)
Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center Board (KRS 7B.030)
Mine Safety Review Commission (KRS 351.1041)

* Appointments made during the interim require review by an interim joint legislative committee.

Note: KRS 11.160 sets forth procedures and time tables for the confirmation process.

APPENDIX 6

DOCUMENTS REQUIRING THE GOVERNOR’S SIGNATURE

The chief executive of Kentucky is required both by the Kentucky Constitution and by statute to sign a myriad of documents. These range from the constitutional provision that the Governor call the General Assembly into extraordinary session by proclamation to the statutory requirement that water emergencies be “declared” by the Governor.

The attached list indicates those documents that the Governor of Kentucky must sign. This list represents a search of the Kentucky Constitution and the Kentucky Revised Statutes. It does not include any regulatory requirements.

| Constitution Section | Document |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 36 | Time and place of meeting of the General Assembly - proclamation of Governor during emergency |
| 55 | Effective date of emergency legislation approved by Governor |
| 56 | Governor to sign legislation |
| 77 | Governor to grant pardons and reprieves |
| 80 | Governor to call extraordinary sessions of the General Assembly by proclamation |
| 88 | Signature or veto of legislation by Governor |
| 89 | Concurrent orders and resolutions to be signed by Governor |
| 145 | Restoration of civil rights by gubernatorial pardon |
| 225 | Armed men not to be brought into state except upon application of Governor |
| 240 | Pardon of person convicted of dueling |
| 247 | Printing contracts to be approved by Governor |
| 256 | Proclamation of Governor as to constitutional amendment |

| KRS Section | Document |
|--------------------|--|
| 2.130 | Governor authorized and requested to issue proclamation to raise the flag in acknowledgment of Mother's Day |
| 2.132 | Governor authorized and requested to issue proclamation to raise the flag in acknowledgment of Grandmother's Day |
| 2.140 | Governor to issue proclamation to raise the flag in acknowledgment of General Pulaski's Day on October 11 |
| 2.200 | Governor authorized to declare a day of mourning |
| 2.230 | Governor to proclaim November as Native American Indian month |
| 2.240 | Governor to proclaim the first week of April as Organ Donor Awareness Week |
| 2.245 | Governor may annually proclaim Retired Teachers' Week |
| 2.255 | Governor to proclaim the first week of March as "Commonwealth Cleanup" Week |
| 3.080 | Approval and consent of Governor to acquisition of forest reserves |
| 3.260 | Cession of legislative jurisdiction shall become effective when instrument of cession is signed by Governor |
| 3.270 | Relinquishment of legislative jurisdiction by United States shall be signed by Governor |
| 11.100 | Right to information, authorization granted by Governor through writing |
| 12.015 | Governor to assign administrative bodies to an existing department or program cabinet |
| 12.028 | Governor and other elected state executive officers may submit reorganizational plans to the General Assembly |
| 12.040 | Heads of departments appointed by Governor |
| 12.050 | Deputy heads of departments and division directors appointed with written approval of Governor |
| 12.080 | Administrative rules to be prescribed by Governor |

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| 12.210 | Governor's approval required for attorneys employed for legal services performed for Governor or executive department |
| 13A.190 | Each executive department emergency administrative order countersigned by Governor |
| 13A.200 | Administrative regulations in contemplation of a statute - Governor's approval and signature required |
| 14.020 | Assistant Secretary of State may be employed with Governor's approval |
| 18A.1132 | Lay-off plan requires Governor's approval |
| 18A.155 | Leaves of absence, with or without pay, or reduced pay for unclassified employees, after approval by Governor |
| 18A.190 | Governor to designate "extra day" state holidays |
| 35.025 | Dismissal of commissioned officers written orders issued by Governor |
| 37.310 | Legal representation for member of active militia - Governor's approval |
| 38.090 | In emergency, enlistments in Kentucky National Guard may be extended with order of Governor |
| 38.130 | Findings in courts-martial to be approved by Governor |
| 39A.100 | State of emergency, declaration by Governor in writing |
| 39A.160 | Witnesses compelled to testify regarding state of emergency upon written approval of Governor |
| 39A.260 | Mutual aid agreements with other states permitted upon written approval of Governor |
| 40.210 | Tax-exempt charter bonds signed by Governor and State Treasurer |
| 41.050 | Suspension of the State Treasurer |
| 41.060 | Governor's approval required for Assistant State Treasurer |
| 42.013 | Governor's approval required for deputy secretary of Finance and Administration |
| 42.0245 | Director of the Division of Risk Management approved by Governor |

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|---------|--|
| 45.251 | Governor to designate the officer or employee authorized to sign advices of employment, purchase orders, etc. |
| 45.340 | Checks for salaries, when to be issued - Governor's approval required |
| 45A.045 | Disposal of property of the state/acquisition of real property - Governor's approval required |
| 46.010 | Changes in uniform system of accounting and reporting of state funds by local officers - Governor's approval required |
| 48.110 | Executive Branch Budget recommendations to be signed by Governor |
| 48.620 | Revision of allotment schedule upon written certification of Governor |
| 56.450 | Designation of alternate to serve on State Property and Buildings Commission upon written notification by Governor |
| 56.510 | Conveyance of title of industrial development projects subject to approval in writing by Governor |
| 56.515 | Leaseback agreements for fairgrounds improvements to be signed by Governor |
| 56.590 | Construction and financing by state of public buildings in capitol city subject to approval by Governor |
| 56.805 | Lease of space owned by a governmental unit or space required because of emergency - Governor's written authorization required |
| 56.8161 | Build-to-suit leases requiring Governor's approval |
| 57.091 | State printing contracts requiring Governor's approval |
| 58.020 | Governmental agency acquiring/developing project and issuing revenue bonds - Governor's approval |
| 62.200 | Governor to approve surety bond of the Attorney General |
| 63.080 | Governor may remove officers approved by Governor |
| 63.100 | Governor to sign written charges setting forth the grounds for removal of a peace officer |
| 63.110 | Removal of officers from office upon signed letter of Governor and recorded in executive journal |

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|------------|---|
| 63.140 | Governor to issue proclamation removing peace officer for losing custody of prisoner |
| 64.640 | Compensation schedule for state employees - Governor's approval |
| 64.655 | Compensation of physicians employed by the state - Governor's approval |
| 69.010 | Fees of counsel employed by Governor to be paid out of State Treasury upon voucher signed by Governor |
| 118.435 | Proclamation relating to time of election of presidential electors |
| 118.720 | Proclamation for special congressional election to be signed by Governor |
| 118.730 | Governor to sign writ for special election for member of the General Assembly |
| 134.030 | Extension by proclamation of Governor of time for payment of taxes |
| 146.090 | Soil and conservation commission - Governor's approval |
| 149.405 | Entry into forest lands during drought - proclamation by Governor |
| 150.120 | Seizure and sale of contraband by commissioner of Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources - Governor's approval |
| 150.250 | Contract for wildlife preservation and propagation - consent of Governor |
| 151.200 | Declaration of water emergency by Governor |
| 151.240 | Water resources surveys - Governor's approval |
| 151.580 | Negotiations with federal agencies for maintenance of a navigable waterway - Governor's approval |
| 151B.035 | Salary schedules of technical education employees computed annually and submitted to Governor for approval |
| 154.50-030 | Industrial improvement projects - Governor's approval |
| 155.050 | Business development corporations' articles of incorporation - Governor's approval |
| 156.138 | Duty of Attorney General to recover school funds - on written recommendation of Governor |

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|----------|--|
| 164.270 | Sale of real estate (University of Kentucky Experiment Station) - Governor's approval |
| 164.530 | Governor shall sign Regional Compact of Southern States for Educational Services |
| 171.340 | Governor may assign articles of historic interest to the Kentucky Historical Society for safekeeping |
| 171.381 | Heritage Council employing staff - Governor's approval |
| 175.500 | Turnpike Authority bonds signed by chair (Governor) |
| 176.020 | Appointment of state highway engineer by Commissioner of Highways - Governor's prior approval |
| 176.055 | Department of Highways expenditure of funds for dissemination of information - Governor's approval |
| 182.300 | Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Development Compact - Governor authorized to execute and withdraw |
| 183.630 | Transportation Cabinet borrowing money and issuing bonds for airport purposes Governor's approval |
| 196.073 | Transfer of convicted offenders under federal treaty - authorized by Governor |
| 196.120 | Corrections Cabinet leasing farm lands with approval of Governor |
| 197.160 | Contracts allowing state prisoners to be employed by other state agencies - Governor's approval |
| 205.290 | Disbursement of revolving fund by secretary of Cabinet for Families and Children - Governor's approval |
| 211.160 | Service to handicapped persons furnished to Cabinet for Health Services - written request by Governor |
| 211.852 | Building of nuclear waste disposal facilities - upon approval of Governor |
| 211.896 | Reopening a closed nuclear waste disposal facility - upon written approval of Governor |
| 216B.015 | State health plan - Governor's approval |

| | |
|------------|---|
| 224.43-815 | Regional integrated waste facility - Governor's approval |
| 230.3751 | Compact regarding Licensure of Participants in Live Racing with Pari-Mutual wagering - Governor authorized to execute |
| 247.130 | Director of Division of Personnel Management of State Fair Board - prior written approval of Governor |
| 258.135 | Dog wardens as agents of the Commonwealth - unless approval of Governor authorizes otherwise |
| 278.120 | Executive director and secretary of Public Service Commission paid salaries fixed by the commission - approval by Governor |
| 304.25-070 | Governor's authority to declare "acute emergency" Insurance Code |
| 315.155 | Governor's removal of a member of the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy |
| 336.030 | Commissioner of Labor Cabinet to appoint personnel and fix salaries according to law - with Governor's approval |
| 336.120 | Cooperative agreements between Labor Cabinet and federal agencies - approval of Governor |
| 350.156 | Transfer of jurisdiction of restored surface mined land to state agency or sale to political subdivision - approval of Governor |
| 351.090 | Governor to approve mine and electrical inspectors', mine safety analysts', and mine safety inspectors' bonds with surety |
| 422.132 | Presumption of death following catastrophic event - certified by Governor |
| 431.213 | Governor or Supreme Court to set the date of execution of a "condemned person" |
| 431.240 | Governor to fix time of execution in case of insanity, escape, or pregnancy |
| 433.255 | Governor's proclamation offering reward for apprehension and conviction of cattle thief |
| 439.561 | Governor authorized and directed to execute interstate compact for Adult Offender Supervision |
| 440.090 | Fugitive from justice - Governor to seek requisition upon another governor in writing |

- 440.100 Governor's proclamation of reward for apprehension of fugitive
- 440.220 Warrant of arrest of out-of-state fugitive - signed by Governor
- 440.300 Warrant of arrest for persons on bail - signed by Governor

APPENDIX 7

KENTUCKY CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

United States Representative Ed Whitfield

Republican

1st District

Began Service 1995

301 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-1701
(202) 225-3115

Born: May 25, 1943
Home: Hopkinsville
Education: University
of Kentucky, BS, JD

Key Staff Aides

| Name | Position | Legislative Responsibility |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--|
| Karen Long | Chief of Staff | Appropriations; Defense; Energy |
| John Halliwell | Legislative Director | Banking; Health; Tax; Transportation |
| Jeff Miles | Press Secretary | Foreign Policy |
| Benjamin Beaton | Legislative Assistant | Child/Family Issues; Education; Judiciary; Student Loan |
| Anthony Hulen | Legislative Assistant | Agriculture; Campaign Reform; Environment; Telecommunication |
| Melissa Joiner | Scheduler | |

Committee Assignments – Committee, Position, Subcommittees

Energy and Commerce

Main District Office:

1403 S. Main Street
Hopkinsville, KY 42240

(270) 885-8079

United States Representative Ron Lewis

Republican

2nd District

Began Service 1994

2418 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-1702
(202) 225-3501

Born: September 14, 1946
Home: Cecilia
Education: University
of Kentucky, BA; Morehead
State University, MA

Key Staff Aides

| Name | Position | Legislative Responsibility |
|--------------|-----------------------|--|
| Helen Devlin | Chief of Staff | |
| Kelley Ayers | Scheduler | |
| Eric Bergren | Legislative Director | Appropriations; Children/Family Issues; Tax |
| Phillip Hays | Legislative Assistant | Defense; Health |
| Kevin Modlin | Legislative Assistant | Banking |
| Josh Nacey | Legislative Assistant | Judiciary; Transportation |
| Kathy Reding | Press Secretary | Agriculture; Energy; Environment |
| Megan Tuck | Legislative Assistant | Campaign Reform; Education; Foreign Policy; Student Loan; Telecommunications |

Committee Assignments – Committee, Position, Subcommittees

Government Reform
Ways and Means

Main District Office:

1690 Ring Rd., Ste. 260
Elizabethtown, KY 42701

(270) 765-4360

United States Representative Anne Northup

Republican

3rd District

Began Service 1996

1004 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-1703
(202) 225-5401

Born: January 22, 1948
Home: Louisville
Education: St. Mary's
College, BA

Key Staff Aides

| Name | Position | Legislative Responsibility |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---|
| Terry Carmack | Chief of Staff | |
| Amanda Haynes | Scheduler | |
| Jenn Mascott | Communications Director | |
| Clinton Blair | Legislative Director | Appropriations; Campaign Reform; Defense; Energy; Tax; Transportation; Telecommunications |
| Shannon Meadors | Legislative Assistant | Child/Family Issues; Education; Foreign Policy; Health; Student Loan |
| Brooken Smith | Legislative Assistant | Agriculture; Banking; Environment; Judiciary |

Committee Assignments – Committee, Position, Subcommittees

Appropriations

Main District Office:

600 Martin Luther King, Jr. Pl., #216
Louisville, KY 40202

(502) 582-5129

United States Representative Ken Lucas

Democrat

4th District

Began Service 1998

1205 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-1704
(202) 225-3465

Born: August 22, 1933
Home: Richwood
Education: University of
Kentucky, BS; Xavier
University, MBA

Key Staff Aides

| Name | Position | Legislative Responsibility |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Cheryl Brownell | Chief of Staff | Appropriations; Tax |
| Katie Ray | Scheduler | |
| Colleen Monahan Smith | Legislative Director | Agriculture; Transportation |
| Joe Clabes | Press Secretary | Banking; Campaign Reform; Telecommunication |
| Scott Kuschmider | Legislative Assistant | Energy; Environment |
| Johnathan Stone | Legislative Assistant | Defense; Judiciary |
| Danielle Vizgirda | Legislative Assistant | Child/Family Issues; Education; Foreign Policy; Health; Student Loan |

Committee Assignments – Committee, Position, Subcommittees

Agriculture
Financial Services
Select Committee on Homeland Security

Main District Office:

277 Buttermilk Pike
Ft. Mitchell, KY 41017

(859) 426-0080

United States Representative Harold Rogers

Republican

5th District

Began Service 1980

2406 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-1705
(202) 225-4601

Born: December 31, 1937
Home: Somerset
Education: University of
Kentucky, AB; LLB

Key Staff Aides

| Name | Position | Legislative Responsibility |
|----------------|-----------------------|--|
| Will Smith | Chief of Staff | |
| Leslie Cupp | Press Secretary | |
| Angela Hope | Appointment Secretary | |
| Mike Robinson | Legislative Director | Appropriations, Judiciary; Telecommunications |
| David Connelly | Legislative Assistant | Banking; Child/Family Issues; Education; Foreign Policy; Health; Student Loan; Tax |
| Michael Higdon | Legislative Assistant | Agriculture; Campaign Reform Defense; Energy; Environment; Transportation |

Committee Assignments – Committee, Position, Subcommittees

Appropriations
Select Committee on Homeland Security

Main District Office:

551 Clifty St.
Somerset, KY 42501

(606) 679-8346

United States Representative Ernie Fletcher

Republican

6th District

Began Service 1998

1117 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-1706
(202) 225-4706

Born: November 12, 1952
Home: Lexington
Education: University of
Kentucky, BS; MD

Key Staff Aides

| Name | Position | Legislative Responsibility |
|------------------|------------------------|--|
| Pamela Mattox | Chief of Staff | |
| Caroline Atkins | Scheduler | |
| Nicholas Mirisis | Communication Director | |
| Phillip Brown | Legislative Director | Appropriations; Banking; Education; Student Loan; Tax; Transportation |
| Matt Bassett | Legislative Assistant | Health |
| David Creekman | Legislative Assistant | Defense |
| Andy Hightower | Legislative Assistant | Agriculture; Campaign Reform; Child/Family Issues; Energy; Environment; Judiciary; Telecommunications |
| Matt McCullough | Legislative Assistant | Foreign Policy |

Committee Assignments – Committee, Position, Subcommittees

Energy and Commerce

Main District Office:

860 Corporate Dr., #105
Lexington, KY 40503

(859) 219-1366

United States Senator Jim Bunning

Republican

Began Service 1998

316 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-1703
(202) 224-4343

Born: October 23, 1931
Home: Southgate
Education: Xavier
University, BS

Key Staff Aides

| Name | Position | Legislative Responsibility |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Jon Deuser | Chief of Staff | |
| Mike Reynard | Press Secretary | |
| Amy Davis | Scheduler | |
| David Young | Legislative Director | Appropriations; Campaign Reform |
| Jennifer Bonar | Legislative Assistant | Banking; Tax |
| Blake Brickman | Legislative Assistant | Defense; Foreign Policy |
| William Henderson | Legislative Assistant | Education; Judiciary; Student Loan; Transportation |
| Steve Patterson | Legislative Assistant | Agriculture |
| Holly Schmitt | Legislative Assistant | Child/Family Issues; Health |
| Kim Taylor | Legislative Assistant | Energy; Environment; Telecommunications |

Committee Assignments – Committee, Position, Subcommittees

Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs
Senate Budget Committee
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Committee on Finance
Committee on Veterans' Affairs

Main District Office:

1717 Dixie Highway, Ste. 220
Ft. Wright, KY 41011

(859) 341-2602

United States Senator Mitch McConnell
SENATE MAJORITY WHIP

Republican

Began Service 1984

361-A Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-1702
(202) 224-2541

Born: February 20, 1942
Home: Louisville
Education: University of
Louisville, BA; University
of Kentucky, JD

Key Staff Aides

| Name | Position | Legislative Responsibility |
|----------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Billy Piper | Chief of Staff | |
| Kyle Simmons | Chief of Staff (Whip's Office) | |
| Robert Steurer | Press Secretary | |
| Peggy Morgan | Scheduler | |
| Brytt Brooks | Legislative Assistant | Appropriations |
| Robert Karem | Legislative Assistant | Energy; Defense; Foreign Policy |
| Scott Raab | Legislative Assistant | Banking; Child/Family Issues; Education; Health; Student Loan; Tax |
| Leon Sequeira | Legislative Assistant | Campaign Reform; Judiciary; Telecommunications; Transportation |

Michael Zehr Legislative Assistant Agriculture; Environment

Committee Assignments – Committee, Position, Subcommittees

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Committee on Appropriations
Committee on Rules and Administration, *Ranking Member*

Main District Office:

601 W. Broadway, #630
Louisville, KY 40202

(502) 582-6304

APPENDIX 8

References and Further Reading

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